# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 200

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

# Reich 'Eyes' on Holland; Shoe Wage Survey Set; Dentists Bar Medical Plan

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**July 21, 1939**

### Reich Plans Air Maneuvers on Holland Frontier

BERLIN (AP)—Maneuvers of the German Air Force will be held in the northwestern corner of Germany, bordering on the Netherlands, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 3, the official Gazette announced today.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Minister of Aviation, decreed limited air traffic in the area which extends from the Netherlands border along the North Sea Coast to the Weser River, then as far south as the vicinity of Kassel, west through Muenster and back to the Netherlands border.

### Wage Committee to Study Shoe Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—A wage-hour industrial committee will meet here Aug. 1 to study the wage structure of the shoe industry as a step toward determining a minimum wage for shoe workers. The committee is authorized, under the wage-hour law, to recommend a minimum vage between 25 and 40 cents an hour.

### Dentists Oppose Compulsory Medical Insurance

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The American Dental Association was on record today as opposed to "the establishment of a system of compulsory health insurance in this country."

This stand was taken yesterday by adoption of a resolution opposing socialized medicine by the House of Delegates. Delegates form the policy for the 46,000 members claimed by the Association. Delegates suggested a method be developed for Federal financing of dental care for the indigent.

### Mayors Frame Appeal in WPA Crisis

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayors of five large eastern cities discussed plans today to address an urgent appeal either to President Roosevelt or to Congress for a solution of problems raised by the new Works Projects Administration regulations and dismissal of workers.

Mayors Maurice Tobin of Boston, Harold Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore, Md., and Richard W. Reading of Detroit met with Mayor F. H. La Guardia in his summer City Hall.

The Nation-wide demonstration against the new WPA hours projected by the Workers' Alliance, an organization of WPA workers, proved far less pretentious than announced. In New York City, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA Administrator, said the total number of persons absent as a result of what he termed the "monster demonstration" was 1,391.

### Roosevelt Backs Transportation Control Bill

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Representatives of railway labor and management have been informed President Roosevelt wants House action on a bill for regulation of railway, water, and highway transportation.

The President said he had so advised E. E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway, and B. M. Jewel, head of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, at a White House conference. Mr. Norris and Mr. Jewel are members of a "Committee of Six" which drafted recommendations for aiding the railways.

### Andrews Withdraws 'White Collar' Proposal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Chief of Wage-Hour Administration, bowed to the opposition of organized labor and withdrew his support from a proposal to exempt from the wage-hour law "white collar" workers getting a guaranteed monthly income of $200 or more. Exemption of this class of workers was among amendments recommended to Congress by Mr. Andrews. [Details: Page 5.]

### Pittman Set to Push Japanese Embargo

WASHINGTON (AP)—Well-informed senators said today President Roosevelt has indicated he is not interested in obtaining action at this session on a bill to curb exports of war supplies to Japan.

Despite this report, Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada said he would ask the Foreign Relations Committee to consider his Japanese embargo resolution as soon as the State Department rules whether it would involve a violation of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Japan.

### House Committee of 5 to Probe NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special committee of five House members will begin a far-reaching investigation of activities of the National Labor Relations Board shortly after Congress adjourns, pursuant to House vote yesterday ordering the inquiry.

If House precedent is followed, the investigating group will be headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, a critic of the Board, who sponsored the resolution and who voted against the Wagner Act. Speaker Bankhead will appoint Committee members. The Committee will have full subpoena powers.

### Treasury Price Cut Curbs Silver Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said today silver imports continued slow in the second week of July, because of the Treasury's cut in its foreign silver price from 43 to 35 cents an ounce.

In the week ended July 14, $1,420,967 of silver came into this country.

This was far less than the approximately $2,700,000 average of earlier weeks.

### Jews Charged With Palestine Illegal Entry

LONDON (AP)—Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald charged Jewish organizations yesterday with deliberately encouraging illegal immigration to Palestine to wreck the new British policy. He urged them to co-operate with the quota scheme of immigration since "Britain is a friend of the Jewish people."

The Jewish Agency for Palestine issued a statement today rejecting Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald's appeal for co-operation with the British Government's new policy for the Holy Land. [Details: Page 2.]

## *Los Angeles County Store Makes Big Saving in Buying*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Complete with crackers and stove (albeit these general-store essentials are now in respective crates instead of in open-forum circle), the Los Angeles County General Store has entered another era—one which promises to be as significant in the business of public provisioning as the old in which it had its heyday as the largest single public-owned store, prior to the consolidation of public purchasing by New York City under Mayor La Guardia.

The new era is one in which the store pioneers among public agencies in following the lead of progressive private businesses which have adopted the buying policy of granting a year-long contract, say for oil, at a certain price, with the provision that the buyer may buy cheaper elsewhere if the market drops.

The new policy has been guided by Col. Wayne Allen, who is completing his second year as County Purchasing Agent and his first year as Chief Administrative Officer—a sort of limited County Manager. He came here under civil service from a privately owned utility, the Key System Traction Company in the San Francisco Bay District, which had adopted this method of taking advantage of market fluctuations.

As a result, the County now pays $100,000 less a month for supporting a program slightly larger than it was a year ago. Of the $8,000,000 in goods purchased annually by Colonel Allen for the 55 County departments, $4,000,000 passes through the shelves of the five-floor warehouse which is the General Store, in the center of the community. Colonel Allen expects the second-year savings to surpass the $1,100,000 saved in the initial year.

Another progressive practice which has been adopted in dealing with the 20,000 items on call is the rule that each department in its budget asks for 10 clocks, for example, instead of $100 for clocks. Then, if the Store can get clocks cheaper than the unofficial if not padded estimate of $10 each, the saving is frozen into the County's General reserves.

## Swing Against Union Tactics In State Laws

**Sit-downs and 'stranger picketing' curtailed—Negative year found in national survey.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A swing of opinion against the newer labor union tactics, such as sit-down strikes and "stranger picketing," was registered in many of the 1939 state legislatures which have adjourned.

While labor did make a few gains, such as the enactment of an anti-injunction law in Connecticut, and the defeat of the Lantz bill to restrict strike activities in Illinois, on the whole it was rather a negative year for labor, according to a survey made here by the Council of State Governments. Even minor complaints against trade unions were heeded. In two states, farmers' appeals to be permitted to hook up their own plumbing equipment without calling in union plumbers resulted in laws exempting dwellers in rural areas from previous legislation giving union members monopoly over such jobs.

Six important states passed bills regulating picketing and other union activities and establishing machinery to mediate labor disputes, the Council reports. They are: Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island. The only important industrial state where similar legislation was defeated is Illinois, according to this survey.

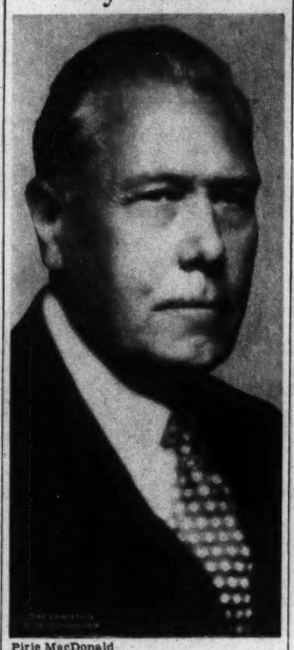
Connecticut stepped into the liberal column by enacting a wages and hours law to govern employment of both men and women. It is the only State reported here, so far, as taking this action in 1939, and it brings the total of states with such laws up to 22. Similar bills were killed this season in West Virginia, Wyoming, California, and Illinois.

Labor's efforts to get through "little Wagner Acts" also struck what seemed to be insurmountable walls. In Colorado, although unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor joined hands in appealing for one, nothing was done about it. After days of discussion, the Colorado "little Wagner Act" went down to defeat.

California gave similar treatment to an act to guarantee rights of trade unions proposed by Gov. Culbert L. Olson. It also rejected his plan for a labor mediation board.

Pennsylvania, which already had a "little Wagner Act," amended it this year to give employers the right to appeal for elections in cases where rival trade unions claimed to represent workers. It also re-defined fair labor practice, outlawing sit-downs.

*Ally of Exiles*



Pirie MacDonald

**Myron C. Taylor**
**American Vice-Chairman of Committee on Political Refugees.**

## Refugee Burden Exceeds Sources Of Private Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 21—The work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees took two further steps along the new road toward a solution of the refugee problem at a dinner in honor of the delegates given here July 20 by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, American Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

First, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary, in effect accepted on behalf of the British Government President Roosevelt's invitation to the officers of the Committee to come to Washington to confer with him at the White House.

Second, Mr. Taylor himself voiced the most specific assurance of President Roosevelt's support for the view that charities maintained by private organizations were reaching the end of resources in shouldering the refugee problem.

Mr. Taylor told representatives of the more than 30 Governments that Mr. Roosevelt authorized him to express to them his earnest hope that the London meeting of the Committee would result in constructive preparation for speedy alleviation of the plight of the refugees.

Sir Samuel Hoare assured the gathering that the British Government is prepared to offer every facility within the Empire to help refugees, and to consider a financial contribution, provided other Governments would co-operate.

## House Revolt Puts Brakes On New Deal

**Labor Board inquiry and victory for Hatch bill viewed as setbacks for Administration.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21—In two drastic votes yesterday, each of which was inimical to the Roosevelt Administration, the House instituted its own investigation of the National Labor Relations Board and followed this up, after a session lasting to midnight, with passage of a revised and intensified Hatch bill to divorce Government activities from politics.

The labor inquiry was voted 254 to 134, and the Hatch bill approved 242 to 133. In each case the Administration leaders fought a losing battle to halt or modify the measures which were put over by the solid vote of the Republicans combined with a bloc of conservative Democrats.

While these revolts were flaring out of hand in the House, the Senate was making hard work for the Administration on the revised lending bill, now changed in its title to "Works Financing Act of 1939." Cold water was thrown on the measure by Jesse Jones, Federal Lending Administrator who testified before a Senate committee that the RFC already has enough loan power and resources to finance the first two years of the program. Administration leaders were fearful that the same coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that raised havoc in the House might block what remains as the principal unpassed New Deal measure waiting for action before adjournment.

**Hatch Bill Passed**

Most spectacular of the events yesterday was enactment of the Hatch bill, with its "teeth" put back in again. This bill was originally passed months ago by the Senate and then languished in the House Judiciary Committee. When it finally emerged its advocates charged it had been emasculated. The Administration, however, asserted that in its Senate form the bill was too sweeping, impractical, and perhaps unconstitutional. Mr. Roosevelt himself criticized the bill as badly written.

Despite these criticisms and vain protests of Administration leaders on the floor yesterday, the House majority took matters into its own hands, put back the drastic Senate prohibitions and added others of its own. In a boisterous session, marked by horseplay, dilatory tactics and pungent exchanges, the House stubbornly continued its work till it was completed in a session that lasted more than 12 hours.

Perhaps partially responsible for the result was the publicized threat carried by Scripps-Howard newspapers to print the names in full of members in any "teller" vote that was taken. In such votes members pass rapidly by tellers who merely count the result with-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

*Claims Women's Gliding Record*

© International

**V. Iltshenko**
**Soviet Union director of the sport watching a glider.**

**Miss E. Zelenkova**
**Who soared about 455 miles at recent Soviet meet.**

MOSCOW—Russia claims the International Women's Gliding record, following a recent flight of 730 kilometers (455 miles) in a Soviet air meet by E. Zelenkova, Soviet woman flier.

Miss Zelenkova's flight is claimed to have broken the previous record held by Capt. Hanna Reitsch, popular German woman glider. Miss Reitsch's record, established on July 4, 1937, was 349 kilometers (216.858 miles). Miss Zelenkova's record does not receive official recognition.

## Bloc Hails Neutrality Curb On President as Peace Step

**HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt contended at a press conference today that a decision to defer action on neutrality legislation until the next Congressional session would hurt business.**

**A prominent businessman, Mr. Roosevelt said, told him that failure of Congress to act on neutrality was killing a business boom. Businessmen, the President asserted, do not want to make commitments because they do not know what form neutrality legislation may take when Congress convenes next year.**

**At the same time, the President said it would take more than a mere crisis to impel him to call Congress into a special session to come to grips with the neutrality problem.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21—Noninterventionists, taking stock of their position as Congress draws to a close, are confident they have invoked to a notable degree the American tradition of a vigorous and restraining opposition.

Because of their strategy in Congress, the decision of the American people on foreign policy has been put off until a later period, when it is presumed much of the present confusion will be somewhat clarified.

Because of the persistence, both sides of the questions of active war prevention and the danger of involvement in war have been presented to the public.

**Curb Upon President**

Because of their alliance with domestic political forces, Noninterventionists have been able to retain on the law books an arms embargo which will measurably curb the President in the months to come. As a coalition they agree this is a healthy restraint, and will prevent the President from going ahead of public opinion at this time.

Noninterventionists are not impressed with the argument that aggression has been encouraged by this failure of Congress to help build up a preponderance of power against aggressors. They are not anxious to comfort the dictators, but they consider that not merely the Axis powers but the democratic powers of Europe need restraining. From debates and speeches of the past few weeks, they have made it clear they believe conservative leaders of Britain and France, should these statesmen feel they have the power of the United States behind them, would be more tempted to plunge into a balance-of-power war whose outcome would only be another attempt to crush Germany and another bad peace.

**Moderating Influence**

A dispatch to the New York Times from its Paris correspondent F. J. Philip, is cited as confirmation of their point of view.

After reporting the chagrin of French officialdom and press at the failure to repeal the arms embargo, Mr. Philip wrote under date of July 19: "On the other hand, it is only to be expected that the attitude of the United States . . . will have a moderating influence on those here who might be inclined to risk a war; and will strengthen those who—within the ministerial councils and outside—argue that no issue has yet been raised or is likely to be raised by the German Government that will make war unavoidable."

Noninterventionists are of several varieties. Some, like Senator

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

## Sales Tax Bloc In Secret Move For Enactment

**Taxpayers' agent active—Mayors demand aid—Saltonstall firm—2 per cent tax aim.**

A concerted last-minute drive to enact a 2 per cent retail sales tax went into high gear in Massachusetts today.

In a situation clothed with secrecy, the known facts today were:

1. The Legislature was told by 30 of the 39 mayors of Massachusetts that "it is imperative that adequate new sources of revenue be enacted into law during this session" to meet an unusually heavy relief burden caused by the current layoff of WPA workers.

2. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared that he would not prorogue the Legislature until a satisfactory financial program, relieving the burden on cities and towns, has been enacted.

3. Discussion of the 2 per cent sales tax, possibly modified to raise only $20,000,000, was revived in the House Ways and Means Committee which is now preparing its report on proposals made by the Governor for new revenue.

**MacDonald Active**

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, conferred today with high G. O. P. legislative leaders. The Federation has favored the sales tax proposal for some time, holding it would give relief to heavily burdened real estate taxpayers.

It was deemed probable by State House obesrvers that Mr. MacDonald was urging adoption of the sales tax as the most effective way of giving immediate surcease to the Commonwealth's cities and towns, now facing the prospect of tax rate increases ranging from $2 to $8.

Simultaneously, it became known today that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who has been working with a citizens committee, composed of men prominent in financial and real estate circles, was about to announce the position of the committee regarding new revenues needed to keep Boston on an even keel. Thre was even some speculation that the fiscal situation has suddenly become so vivid that the Mayor may cancel his long-planned trip to Ireland. He is scheduled to sail in the Scythia tomorrow night.

**Tax Opponents Active**

But even as circumstances and various interests concentrated on reviving the slumbering sales tax issue, opponents of that type of impost were active in marshaling their forces. Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, asserted this afternoon:

"The new drive for the sales tax is bound to fail."

Mr. Bloomfield also discounted reports that sales tax proponents were striving to put their idea across by eliminating food and clothing from the impost.

Pointing out that similar attempts in other states had only caused a raising of the general levy, Mr. Bloomfield declared: "All groups in the Commonwealth will recognize the camel entering the tent."

**Saltonstall Definite**

Mr. Saltonstall's unqualified demand for passage of a new tax program by this session of the Legislature appeared to be substantially strengthened by the plea of the mayors for relief.

The Governor, who has recommended a $50,000,000 tax program over the next two years by a cigarette tax, higher income taxes, dog race levies, liquor, inheritance, and increased gasoline taxes, told newspapermen that he would keep the Legislature in session until his, or some other suitable program is enacted.

"And you can say that definitely," he added.

The resolution of the Mayors Club came after a long conference with Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator. He advised the mayors that 27,000 workmen must be dismissed from the rolls under the new law which provides that all on WPA continuously for 18 months must be dropped for a period of 30 days.

This temporary dismissal might not work such a great hardship on local welfare departments were it not for the simultanous cut in the State WPA quota, Colonel McDonough said. Under this reduction WPA rolls will be definitely reduced from the current level of 97,000 to 84,720 by Aug. 15. This means that half of the 27,000 dismissed under the 18-month clause will probably be dropped; either private enterprise or local welfare must then "take up the slack" for those 13,000, the Colonel added.

**Tax Question Alive**

The immediate action of the Mayors Club in petitioning the Legislature to come to the rescue of the cities left no doubt that cities and towns anticipate heavy increases in welfare costs.

The mayers' resolution, with its attendant publicity, gave a sudden

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

## Industries, Great or Small, Scanned at Wellesley Forum

**By Donald O. J. Messenger**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 21—Competition admittedly develops initiative and independence, Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies declared in a lecture this morning at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, but do these qualities outweigh its wastefulness of effort? In her opinion, she indicated, they do not.

Two economic plans—one for centralized control of key industries and the other for preserving free competition at its best—were discussed by Dr. Meiklejohn.

The first was the "Positive Program for Laissez Faire" of Prof. Henry C. Simons of the University of Chicago, and the second was the Monopoly Control Act plan now awaiting consideration by Congress, she said.

The Simons plan, Dr. Meiklejohn explained, provides for the dismantling of gigantic corporations and the organization of smaller, individual units in each industry under Federal charter—closely supervised by the Federal Trade Commission. Under this plan, she stated, the State should face the necessity of running railroads, utilities and "other services impossible to run on a competitive basis."

All such corporations in key industries would be limited in size to avoid domination; no one corporation would own securities of any other in the same field, and no individual would serve as an officer in two concerns in the same field.

"Professor Simons believes," said Dr. Meiklejohn, "that the social and ethical values of competition are very high."

Personally, she said, she felt that any strengthening advantages of struggle are outweighed by the values of planning "in a productive system which, it must be remembered, makes people as well as goods."

The Monopoly Control Act, she explained—unlike the NRA—provides for a definite measure of controlled industrial expansion in key industries, under the direction of councils for each industry and, finally, of a central Monopoly Control Commission. Consumers, agriculture, big and little business would be represented on both councils and Commission. A Production Insurance Corporation would take care of possible surpluses resulting from planned production.

Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, declared in a lecture last night that "the frontier of democracy is in the metropolian centers of America."

## Revival of Spiritual Religion

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21 (AP)—A world campaign for revival of spiritual religion as means of dissolving war threats and other "ills of civilization" was described today by Dr. L. R. Scarborough of Fort Worth, Texas, as a paramount objective for the Sixth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance opening Saturday.

As president of the Southern Baptist Convention, Dr. Scarborough heads nearly 5,000,000 Baptists. He announced the question of a world religious movement would be brought before the Congress by a committee led by himself and Dr. G. Pitt Beers of New York. He predicted unanimously favorable action.

"We believe with Mr. Roosevelt (the President)," he said, "that the world's greatest need is a revival of spiritual religion. It would do more than anything else to solve the problems now tormenting the world—threats of war, friction between capital and labor, racial persecution and most of the other ills of civilization.

"The promotion of evangelism throughout the world would reach the heart of the whole problem. Other things, as important as they may be, are incidental and subordinate."

A world religious revival, Dr. Scarborough said, would in effect be an extension of a movement begun last year by the Southern Baptist Convention resulting in a net increase of 174,000 church members in a little more than six months.

The evangelistic revival, he added, was unanimously indorsed by a committee representing 20 Baptist groups which met in Chicago early this year. Since then, he said, it also has won the approval of the Northern Baptist Convention and other church bodies.

Although concerted world-wide action is contemplated, details of organization would be left to the various church groups participating.

More than 50,000 messengers representing 60 different Nations are expected for the Baptist Congress which will continue a week and take up other such questions as world peace, religious freedom, and racial discrimination.

## Mars 'Vegetation' Filmed

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, July 21 (AP)—The first successful color pictures of Mars, taken with special equipment by Earl C. Slipher, American astronomer, indicate that plant life exists on the planet.

Mr. Slipher, brother of Dr. Vesto Melvin Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., is here studying the planet which next Thursday, July 27, will be the closest to the earth it has been in 15 years—36,000,000 miles away.

The photographs, just taken, disclosed that a huge dark spot or great eye of Mars seems to have assumed a shape not observed for 50 years if ever before.

Mr. Slipher suggested the change was caused by fresh vegetation over an area roughly the size of the United States. The "great eye" is near Mars' southern ice cap which is breaking up now with the arrival of Martian spring.

The planet as a whole is pale now but seasonal changes have been noted the past few nights. Vapor and haze usually attendant with the melting of Mars' southern snows is absent this season.

Mr. Slipher brought a special chlorophyll detector to be used shortly in determining the density of Mars' vegetation.

**Radio signals from Mars will be sought July 27: Page 3.**

## Sicilian Estates to Peasants

ROME, July 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday announced a 10-year plan to break up large landed estates in Sicily and to substitute small farms cultivated by the families living upon them.

The plan contemplates construction of 20,000 individual farms in an area of about 1,250,000 acres at a private and public cost of 4,000,000,000 lire ($208,000,000). The large landowners are expected to co-operate voluntarily and receive compensation for their land.

The Government plans to expropriate lands of any recalcitrants, however.

The announcement, which Signor Mussolini described as "destined to remain among the fateful dates of Italian history" was made before an assembly of Sicilian Fascist leaders summoned to Rome for the occasion.

"I hardly have need of adding," he said, "that if lingering egotism or outdated mental attitudes would make an attempt to oppose the execution of this plan, such attempts would be crushed."

Two thousand farms are expected to be laid out ready for inauguration and occupation by next October 28, the anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

The plan will require construction of roads, drilling of wells, erection of farm houses and other improvements.

### Alabama Adopts Reforms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Five constitutional amendments were adopted in Alabama's general election this month. They include provision for parole and pardon reforms, biennial sessions of the Legislature beginning in 1943, and legalization of voting machines.

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# British News Service Strikes At Fascism in South America

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—Britain is erecting a double defensive bulwark against Fascist propaganda in South America, through enlarged radio programs and a daily news service distributed by the recently established Foreign Publicity Department in London.

The daily news is received in Buenos Aires by wireless and sent out free in the form of 2,000-word summaries of the news. These bulletins are available to newspapers, radio stations, local news agencies, and periodicals.

So, within a month of the decision in London to meet Fascist propaganda by its own methods, a service of free news gives the British view in South America. German and Italian news has been handed out free for some years.

In addition, the British Broadcasting Corporation has enlarged its programs in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America, inaugurating its new service on two specially - constructed transmitters, designed exclusively for reception on this continent.

The B. B. C. took this step because its Director, Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, reported that within a short time of the commencement of Latin-American broadcasting (March 1938) correspondence and reports showed that the British transmission "awakened keen interest, and both the news and the programs were appreciated by a large number of listeners."

The new programs extend from 11.25 p. m. until 2.20 a. m. (G. M. T.). They commence with news broadcasts and continue with musical numbers, including dance music. This means that there are three hours of continuous entertainment for Spanish and Portuguese language listeners.

These direct transmissions, originally commenced to cope with totalitarian propaganda broadcasted from European centers, are radiated daily from Daventry on a GSO 19-meter band and a GSC 31-meter band. GSO is directional to South American south of the Amazon and GSB to those parts of South America north of the river and to Central America.

British authorities in South America, convinced that the broadcasts have been successful in strengthening the friendship between the Empire and Latin America, are also busy in promoting retransmission of the news bulletins. This is for the benefit of those who have no short wave sets.

Special Chilean interest was evinced in the inauguration of the enlarged British programs, as Mr. Ogilvie is technically a "son of Chile." He was born and received his early education at Valparaiso. He recalled this fact when delivering his inaugural speech in Spanish. He required a translator for his Portuguese version, however.

## Automobile as Aid In Binding Nations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York, July 21

The automobile was extolled as one of the greatest forces binding nations together at a dinner by the Ford Motor Company to representatives of the 90 foreign nations with which the company trades at the Ford exhibit at the fair last night.

Conrado Travers, Consul General of Argentina in New York and spokesman for the foreign representatives, stressed the Pan-American highway as a major link between the nations of the new world.

"You cannot expand trade without expanding good will and understanding," he declared. "The new Pan-American highway will link the two Americas physically, as they are now linked in their traditions of freedom and democracy. Once again the motor car will have played a conspicuous part in the furtherance of international friendship."

Other speakers at the dinner were Mayor La Guardia, Grover A. Whalen, Sir Louis Beale, British High Commissioner to the fair; Stanley Howe, Mayor La Guardia's Executive Secretary, and Patrick Joseph Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland.

# Germany to Fly North Atlantic

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Germany is planning to start before next summer a North Atlantic air transport service with a six-motored plane weighing from 80,000 to 90,000 pounds.

Subject to the issuance of a landing permit by the American Government, the plane, accommodating probably from 30 to 40 passengers, will be used on the first nonstop service between Lisbon, Portugal, and New York, a distance of 3,300 miles.

Information current in American aviation circles today is that the plane will be arproximately the size of the Boeing Clipper which last May 20 inaugurated passenger and mail service to Europe under the American flag.

Already under construction, it is expected to be a prototype for a series manufactured by the Hamburg shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss, which built the seaplanes Nordwind and Nordstern employed in German trans-Atlantic survey flights.

Its cruising speed is expected to be exceptional—almost 220 miles an hour. The nonrefueling flying range is fixed at 4,371 miles.

The cabin appointments will include separate bedrooms for passengers, and a lounge room.

Whether landing rights in the United States will be granted the German operating company, Lufthansa, except on an experimental basis, remains to be determined. The American Government, in common with major powers abroad, up to now has issued such rights strictly on a reciprocity basis.

As yet, no American transoceanic airline has projected a service to Germany.

All current trans-Atlantic flying on the so-called southern route is by way of the Azores, a refueling point, to afford the greatest economy in operation.

Passing up the Azores would permit the Germans to inaugurate faster schedules.

Lufthansa apparently has no intention of using the North Atlantic route via Foynes, Eire, and Botwood, Nfld., which measures 3,400 miles London to New York.

## New Picnic Dish Replacing Hot Dog?

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt may continue to feature hot dogs at his Hyde Park, N. Y., picnics but his home state's College of Home Economics recommends "angels on horseback."

To make an "angel," it was explained, you take a cube of cheese at least one and one quarter inches square, wrap it in bacon, skewer it with a toothpick and toast it on a fork until "the cheese is nice and gooey and the picnickers' tongues hang out."

An "angel" may be eaten with a fork, between a sliced roll or, if you are the rugged type, simply hold it in the fingers.

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# Former Leader of London Riots Pleads for Moral Rearmament

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—A one-time inciter of London groups of unemployed appealed here last night to an audience of massed thousands for "moral rearmament"—a new movement which has for its goal international peace and peace between employers and employees.

Bill Rowell told how he had fought against what he thought were the forces oppressing the common people.

"Yes, it was I who organized the most powerful forces in England," he shouted. "It was I who led hunger march after hunger march. It was I who led wild mobs that broke thousands of dollars worth of windows night after night.

"Then a man, a man whom I recognized as coming from the class of society I despised, came to my house. He was Miles Fillimore, son of a nobleman.

"He came to my house and said: 'I'm sorry I belong to the class which has been so largely responsible for the plight of your people. Now I want to do something for you.'

"That kind of talk I had never heard before. It startled me and I began to think things over. . . . I saw my leadership was wrong. I saw I was helping class against class.

"Miles Fillimore stayed at my house for two weeks. I couldn't even give him a bed. He slept in a chair. But he brought moral rearmament to men. . . .

"I in turn imbedded it in the thoughts of my followers, and we practiced it.

"Parliament became interested and asked us to speak there. We did and that night 23 members of Parliament dedicated the rest of their lives to moral rearmament."

Today Mr. Rowell and other figures in the Oxford Movement go to Del Monte, Calif., to attend the second world assembly for moral rearmament. Their goal is worldwide inculcation of:

Absolute honesty.
Absolute love.
Absolute purity.
Absolute unselfishness.

# Senators Make Further Changes In Spending Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21—The President's $2,800,000,000 lending bill which has run into heavy going at the outset in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was subjected to additional changes today. The Committee cut $400,000,000 from the bill in two slices and then added $90,000,000 at another point.

The items that lost money were the points at which major attack has centered, dealing respectively with toll roads, and the proposed lending authority for railroad equipment. The original bill carried $750,000,000 for the former, and this was cut to $500,000,000. The railroad lending item was reduced from $500,000,000 to $350,000,000. Both reductions were made in amendments by Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado. The item that was inserted was for reclamation projects in the West, introduced by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho. His amendment gives the Reclamation Service additional money to finance projects already authorized.

The amendment may bring additional support from western groups which showed their power in the silver filibuster. A motion to throw out the "self-liquidating" roads item altogether was made by Senator James H. Hughes (D) of Delaware, but was rejected.

As the program stands at present it is trimmed to $2,490,000,000. New economy amendments will be voted upon before the bill goes to the Senate. One proposal will be to restrict it to the minimum amount needed for 1940. By this plan, supported by several members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the borrowing authority would be cut to $770,000,000—the amount President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau estimated would be required for the first year.

Senator Adams said an amendment also would be offered to prohibit loans for projects that would be "in substantial competition with existing enterprise."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky submitted an amendment yesterday removing the revolving fund feature of the program and putting it on a year-to-year basis. Under such a plan, Republicans contended, Congress at this time ought not to authorize more than is needed for 1940.

Meanwhile, at a House Committee meeting Jesse Jones, Federal Lending Administrator proposed that the RFC be given authority to lend the $500,000,000 for railroads in the new lending program as well as using it to purchase and lease equipment to the carriers.

## Lions Pick Havana For 1940 Session

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Delegates to the International Lions Club convention on July 21 selected Havana, Cuba, for the 1940 convention. The convention will be held next July on dates to be fixed later.

Members chosen for the Board of Directors in the only contest at the annual election included: Fred H. Gabbi, Portland, Maine; J. W. Kayser, Chickasha, Okla.; Henry W. Sweet, Bessemer, Ala., and Carbis A. Walker, Winston-Salem, N. C. Dr. A. T. Spankie of Calgary, Alberta, was chosen by the Canadian delegation as its representative on the Board.

Attorney Alexander T. Wells of the Long Island City, N. Y., Club was formally elevated from the first Vice-Presidency to the Club Presidency, succeeding Walter F. Dexter of Sacramento, Calif.

## *Youth and the Law Play Together*

Wide World

**Police Anchor Club Entertains 3,000 Orphans**

**Here's a barrel of fun for these orphans of all faiths who rough-and-tumble it with the "law" at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. Can you tell who is enjoying it most?**

# Fair Offers More Bargains In Drive to Attract Crowds

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 21—To meet a widespread demand that the New York World's Fair reduce its 75 cents admission price, the fair corporation will put on sale immediately 1,000,000 combination books, containing five entrance and 10 amusement concession tickets, with a face value of $7, but selling for $3.75, it was announced at the Fair grounds today.

Grover A. Whalen, Fair Corporation President, said that starting tomorrow the admission price after 9:30 p. m. would be 40 cents. Since the entire exhibition area, with the exception of its restaurants, closes down at 10 p. m., the new rates will benefit mainly the amusement zone, whose concessionaires have long demanded a nightly entrance price of 25 cents in an effort to stimulate attendance.

Although not fully meeting the insistent demand that the entrance price be reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents, the new combination tickets regardless, save that they obligate the purchasers to buy five admissions at one time, giving him in return 10 free admissions to popular amusement zone concessions. The new tickets are transferable, and are expected to be popular with New Yorker residents who entertain visitors at the Fair.

**Other Moves by Fair**

These combination tickets and the new night rate are the fourth in a series of moves designed to increase fair attendance and to cut expenses down to a level commensurate with lagging gate receipts. Previously, Mr. Whalen announced sale of a combination entrance, food and amusement ticket good for Saturday and Sunday of this week and selling for $1 to adults and for 50 cents to children. Simultaneously, it was announced that 150 Fair police, nearly 300 information guides and their officers had been dismissed, while all Fair executives yesterday took a salary cut of 10 per cent.

At a press conference yesterday Mr. Whalen announced that 11,000,000 out of a total of 14,000,000 were paid admissions to date and that a survey had revealed that the average visitor spent $1.43 a day on the grounds.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia assured the Nation over the radio last night that there were living quarters for visitors to New York City, no matter how carefully budgeted their trip might be.

"You can get a room anywhere you want it, and at any price you want," he said. "No matter what part of the country you live in, all you have to do is to go to the nearest telegraph office and wire for a reservation. They do the rest. I don't care whether you come to the Fair in a Pullman car, a boat, a limousine or a jalopy—we have the rooms and we can take care of you."

**Hellenic Day Observed**

Hellenic Day at the Fair yesterday featured an address by Demitrios Sicilianos, Minister of Greece to the United States, who called the Fair an answer to world pessimists.

"Courageously, in the midst of menace suspended over our heads, you have created the world of tomorrow and have planted here that tree full of promise for the future," he said.

## Corrigan's Latest Slip: Forgets to List Bride

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Honeymooning Douglas Corrigan, who flew the wrong way, is still at it.

When he registered at a hotel here July 20 he forgot to list his bride, the former Elizabeth Marvin of San Antonio, Texas. A clerk put him right, got "Mr. and Mrs." on the register.

"I've signed up only once before with her—hundreds of times without her," Corrigan explained.

## *This Little Dog Stayed Home*

Wide World

**This Little Boy Went to Camp**

Fuzzy, the dog, didn't like to see little Carl Friedman, his master, go away with Carl's mother and leave him behind. Fuzzy wanted to go, too, but little dogs couldn't go so he did the next best thing. He wagged his tail and barked a "have a good time" to Carl, who went with Mrs. Friedman to the Grand Street Settlement Camp at Mountainville, New York, one of the beneficiaries of the Greater New York Fund.

# Bridges Linked To Communism In Deportation Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—Two more witnesses linked Harry Bridges with alleged Communist activities at the deportation hearing of the waterfront leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

William Henry Howard of Portland, Ore., testified Mr. Bridges told him in San Pedro, Calif., after the 1936 Maritime Federation convention there, "Well, maybe I am a Commie (Communist) and if I am, maybe I'd be proud of it."

Joseph William Marcus, onetime waiter in a San Francisco restaurant which he identified as Communist headquarters, said the Australian-born Bridges frequently visited there.

The defense obtained a subpoena for Capt. Charles Bakesy, Santa Monica, who Richard Gladstein, defense attorney, told reporters, "has it within his power to reveal an interrelation between Thomas G. Plant (head of the waterfront employers during the 1936-37 maritime strike) and Stanley Morton (Larry) Doyle and the persecution of Bridges."

Mr. Howard, who said he was an ex-marine fireman who formerly held a district vice-presidency of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific in Portland, said he did not like "Bridges' attitude in trying to grab control over every union on the Coast in the maritime industry."

Thomas Shoemaker, chief of Government counsel, asked Mr. Howard how Mr. Bridges attempted to gain control, and the witness answered:

"He worked it by his stooges."

Asked what he meant by that, Mr. Howard replied, "Communist Party stooges."

Defense attorneys finished cross-examining Aaron Sapiro, attorney, anti-Bridges witness, on details of his story that Mr. Bridges admitted in 1936 he was "running the Communist Party on the Coast."

Examiner Landis took a hand in the questioning and drew from Mr. Sapiro a flat denial that he was, or ever had been, a member of the Communist Party.

"Were you approached when the facts became known in December of 1937 that there would be such a hearing?" Mr. Landis asked.

"Yes."

"Then were representations made to the effect they would like you not to testify?"

"That's putting it mildly," Mr. Sapiro said.

## *Firefly Writes Sky Messages, Professor Finds*

URBANA, Ill. (AP)—The firefly is a sky-writer, who always writes the same letter, a shallow, lop-sided U, when he flashes.

This uniform pattern was discovered by Prof. Charles T. Knipp, of the University of Illinois. He studied the flies in a 10-acre field in Ohio.

Just before a fly flashes he slows his flight. As the flash begins he drops toward the ground. Then his speed increases and he finishes the flash on a rise, and the rise takes him higher than when he lighted up. As he finishes the flash he slows again, wobbles a bit, but does not drop.

The reason for the peculiar motion, Professor Knipp suggests, is the extra energy used to flash. The fly's power drops momentarily when he turns on the light, then flows more strongly during the glow.

The flash is made by oxygen combining with two chemicals in the cells of the luminous part of the body. The two are luciferin and luciferase. The first carries the oxygen to the second and then the flash occurs. After that the two chemicals separate, ready to be used for another flash.

The fly has to work to make this combination. Just how is not understood, but it is something like taking a long breath.

## *Wirephoto Service Expands in South*

NEW YORK (AP)—Pictures and news rode the wires side by side to the New Orleans Times Picayune and the New Orleans States from anywhere in the Nation July 21 through the extension of A. P. wirephoto machine facilities to these two newspapers.

Obstacles of time and distance which, until the development of A. P. wirephoto, made it impossible in most instances to publish the news and news pictures together, were eliminated for both newspapers with this latest expansion of the wirephoto system. Only eight minutes is required to transmit a news picture to New Orleans from any sending station in Canada or the United States.

The States and Times Picayune brought to 79 the number of newspapers to adopt Associated Press wirephoto as the means of presenting pictures with the news.

## Gold Medal Embargoed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEREY, Calif.—Although winning first place award in the Paris International Exposition of Graphic Arts, Armin Hansen, prominent Monterey artist, is unable to obtain his gold medal owing to a French embargo on gold. Mr. Hansen was notified of his first place award for superiority of his etchings in a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and a diploma from the art show's sponsors in Paris, but was informed that the gold ambargo in France is holding his medal in that country.

# Britain Indicates Readiness To Review Palestine Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 21—Although the British Government still adheres officially to its Palestine policy, nevertheless the narrowness of its victory—188 to 119—in the House of Commons July 20, after the bitterest criticism it has yet experienced on this question, indicates that it is by no means very strongly entrenched in that plan.

The crux of the position is seen in the assurance Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, gave that if the Council of the League of Nations were to reach a decision involving in the Government's view the necessity of altering the mandate, then nothing further would be done until Commons had had the opportunity of discussing the situation.

The importance of this lies in the fact that it is understood that members of the Permanent Mandates Commission have so far been no more unanimous than has been the House of Commons in their attitude to the problem.

**Unauthorized Entries Shown**

Mr. MacDonald defended the action taken in stopping all Jewish immigration for six months by showing that a flood of unauthorized entries has already brought far more new arrivals than the proposed quota allows.

The Opposition failed to disprove his contention that the Arabs would otherwise have had a real ground for complaint. On the other hand it was felt uncertain as to where blame lies for surreptitious entries of refugees.

Mr. MacDonald appealed to the Jews to help him to prevent such breach of law. But it is no secret that outside influences, utterly hostile to this community, have been active.

The Times of London says: "When German vessels bring such refugees to a Rumanian port where they are transhipped to a steamer bearing the German name of Lisel and flying the Panama flag and are sent to Jaffa, as happened a few weeks ago, there is good reason to suspect a double motive—removal of unwanted Jews and encouragement of the belief that the British Government are breaking their promise."

**Conditions Still Abnormal**

All sides here recognize meanwhile that although the organized rebellion against the Government has largely broken down in Palestine, nevertheless such sporadic outrages during the past few days as the kidnaping of an American clergyman and the slaying of several Arabs show that conditions in that country are still highly abnormal.

The first object of the British Government in these circumstances is to restore order. Its policy, as Mr. MacDonald pointed out, is that in Palestine "no people shall be subject to another," and that "great heed" should be paid to the eventual possibility of the introduction of a federal constitution. By this he was understood to mean the ultimate grouping of Jewish, Arab, and Christian communities in a federation that might embrace alike Palestine, Syria, and Trans-Jordan.

# Political 'Editing' of Films Charged by London Licenser

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BLACKPOOL, England—Strong protests were voiced against unofficial political interference in news reels, at the annual meeting of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association here.

News reels are not subject to the jurisdiction of the British Board of Film Censors, because the delay involved in obtaining the Board's certificate would rob them of topicality. But there is interference in other ways, under political pressure, either by extra editing or even total withdrawal of films, said Mr. A. R. Stamp, chairman of the Entertainments (Licensing) Committee of the London County Council. If this continues, he declared, local authorities will be compelled to demand official censorship, in spite of its disadvantages.

The producers of feature films have lately been concerned over censorship. Mr. Herbert Wilcox, who made the Victoria pictures, was some months ago officially dissuaded from making a film about the Indian Mutiny. More recently still, a Russian film, "Professor Mamlock," which attacked the Nazi régime, was refused a license in Britain, so that much surprise has been caused by the Board's permitting the American picture, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," to be publicly shown.

There is an impression in film circles that censorship is becoming more stringent. When D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" was privately exhibited in London recently, it was recognized that it could not today be freely shown, though it was seen all over the country in 1916 and 1917.

The Board of Censors itself, however, professes to know of no drastic change in its standards. It has to follow the development of public opinion, one of its officials said.

Censorship abroad is also presenting English film companies with serious problems. It is the apparently complete absence of uniformity that they find particularly trying. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Robert Donat and Marlene Dietrich, was banned in Bulgaria as Communist propaganda, while it was refused exhibition in Turkey on the ground that the Soviet Embassy objected to it. In Switzerland the republican canton of Fribourg rejected "Henry VIII" as disrespectful to royalty, while other and more Right Wing cantons exhibited it freely.

In Japan "Catherine the Great" was censored because Catherine's ancestry was considered too humble for a nation whose royal family claims descent from the Sun-God. After the first performance in Germany it was withdrawn because its star, Elizabeth Bergner, is a Jewess. China protested against the farcical treatment of the Ghost in "The Ghost Goes West," but offered to show the film if the Ghost were removed. The Edgar Wallace story, "The Squeaker," was banned in Siam as unkind to France, and in Venezuela "Storm in a Tea Cup" annoyed the authorities for some reason not yet discovered.

Despite problems of censorship, these London Film Productions showed handsome profits. "Henry VIII" cost £56,000, and grossed £250,000, after deduction of print, exploitation, and distribution expenses. "Catherine the Great" was produced for £80,000, and grossed £150,000. "The Ghost Goes West" was even more expensive, but grossed £170,000.

# N. J. Drafts Betting Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., July 20—Members of the Legislature awaited today receipt of a proposed bill to regulate pari-mutuel horse race gambling in New Jersey from a special Legislative Committee assigned to draft the measure.

House Majority Leader Roscoe P. McClave, Bergen County Republican, said the bill provides for a four-man, bipartisan control board to be appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation, at $7,500 a year each. One will serve for two years, another for four years, and the remaining two for six year each. Successors will be named to six-year terms.

Racing would be limited to 35 days on each of four tracks and the State would receive 4 per cent of the "take," track operators 6 per cent, with the remainder going to successful bettors.

No racing would be allowed between Dec. 1 and April 1, and would be restricted to the period from 12 noon to 6 p. m., standard time. An admission fee of $1.50 would be charged. Mr. McClave said the Committee was practically unanimous in support of the measure, but a fight is expected when the bill reaches the floor of the Assembly. A Republican bloc in the lower House wants a five-man Commission, composed of three Republicans and two Democrats.

Revenue to be derived from racing will be used to finance unemployment relief, a problem which is in an extremely confused state following veto by Gov. A. Harry Moore of a bill to divert $3,000,000 from the State sinking fund and litigation instituted in the State Supreme Court attacking validity of another measure borrowing $2,000,000 from the State's teachers' pension and annuity fund.

The veto is expected to start the ball rolling for a large bond issue, Governor Moore urging a $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 issue.

Action on both relief and the horse racing bill is anticipated when the Legislature returns on Aug. 3. The interim is to be spent in studying the racing measure and coralling votes for the bond issue.

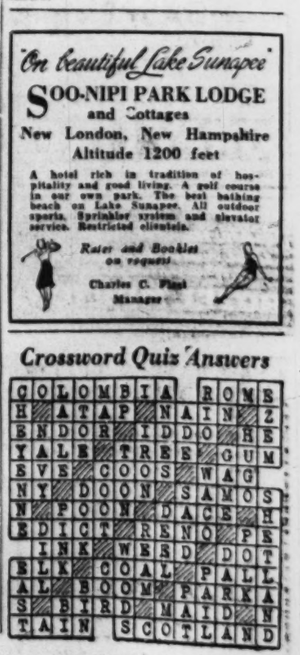
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.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## Crossword Quiz Answers

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# Behind the Headlines

***Bravo for Mr. Farley, quoted as saying he is American first and Democrat afterwards.***

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Postmaster General James A. Farley recently was quoted as saying: "When I get back from my holiday, I'm going to forget for once that I'm a Democrat, and remember I'm an American first of all.

His entourage vigorously denied he could have said anything of the sort.

Are we losing our sense of humor? Isn't that what every American, whether Democrat or Republican, should say and mean it?

### Well, Mr. President?

President Roosevelt is being asked to comment on a proposed amendment to the Philippine Constitution which would remove the present provision limiting a President of the Commonwealth to one term of office. Philippine voters will express their opinion on this in the autumn, and if they approve the change the President of the United States will be asked to give it his approbation. In the meantime, they would like to know his opinion in advance.

Well, Mr. President, if it's all right for a President of the United States to have two terms and maybe three, isn't it all right for a President of the Philippine Commonwealth to try again? Or is the situation entirely different?

### Labor Learns Something

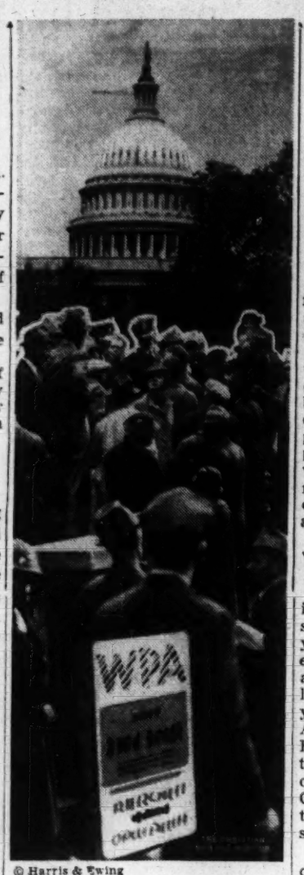
Working for the Government is different from working for a private boss. Organized labor in the United States is finding that out. Government jobs always have had their advantages and their disadvantages. In general, they have offered a greater measure of security—except in the case of purely political appointments. Tenure has been more certain than in private industry.

You could bury yourself in the mass of routine that is found in the Government machine, and expect to stay there forever, if you wanted to. There was a living wage, a chance for promotion if you would wait for it, and a pension when you retired.

But the very stability of a Government job was often its principal disadvantage. Advancement was slow, and you never could get rich in Government employ, if you were honest. Many preferred the greater freedom and initiative of private enterprise.

### Standing in Community

Government work, though not always well paid, was important. It gave you a status in the community. From postman or policeman to the highest rank in the Civil Service, you had standing.



© Harris & Ewing

**You Cannot Strike Against Yourself.**

***Labor learns something: Government job offers security, but worker cannot strike.***

You were a public servant. You were somebody.

You might not be satisfied with your pay, but the Town Council, or the State Legislature, or Congress, might raise it some day. You had to wait for that. You couldnt strike. When the Boston policemen tried striking, it was a failure, and Calvin Coolidge got his start to the White House by forbidding it.

Then came Government relief work. Here were millions of Government jobs that hadn't existed before. Here were jobs created exclusively or primarily for the purpose of taking up the deep sag in private employment. These jobs were different. They were temporary, not permanent. They didn't carry any prestige with them, as a rule.

### You Cannot Strike

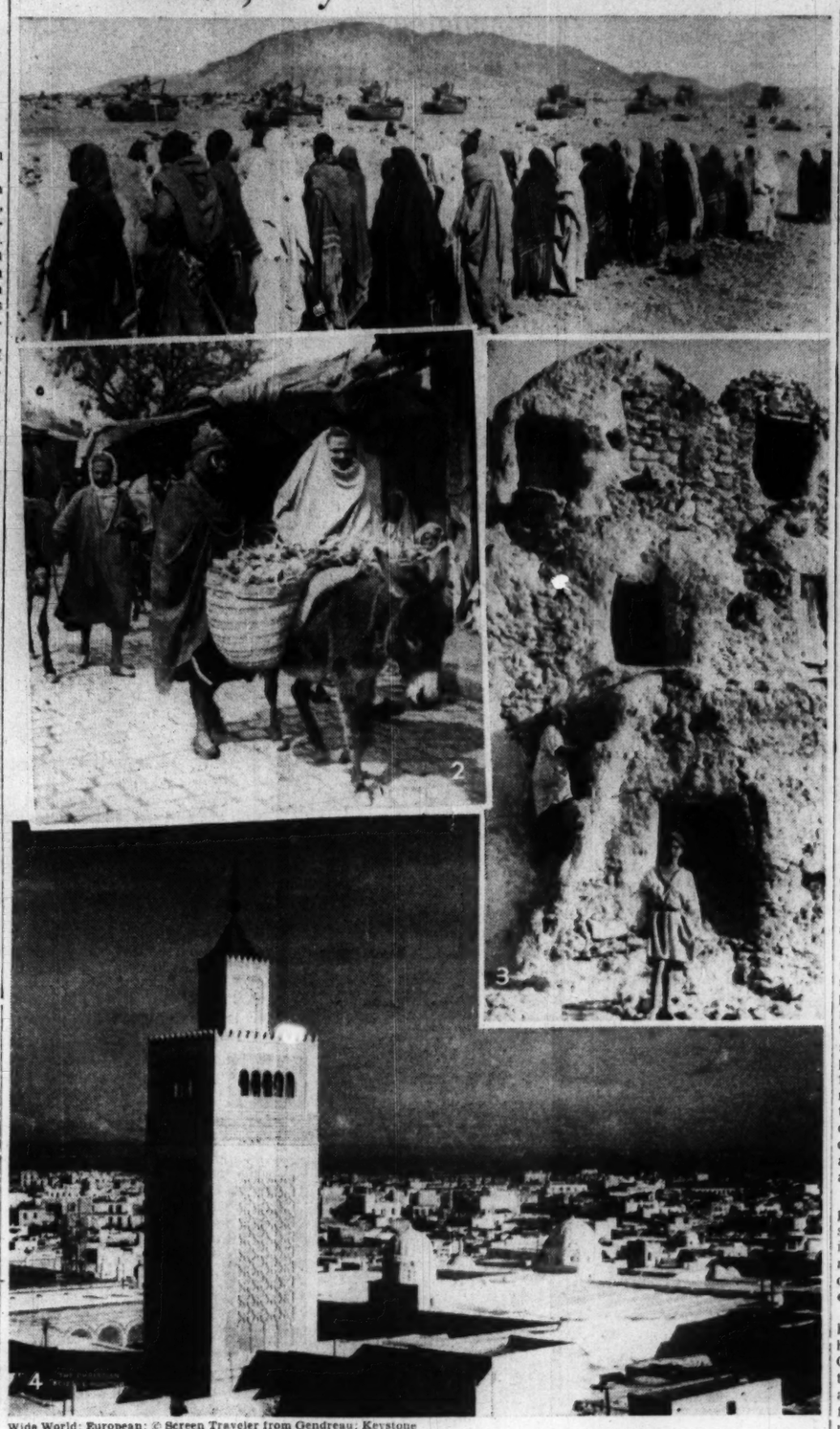
The pay was intended to approximate, in hourly units, the pay for similar work on private jobs, but you didn't get many hours' work each week. When this was changed, and you had to work much, much longer for the same pay, couldn't you strike? Some Works Project Administration workers struck. Everybody from the President to the Bar Association said they couldn't. They went back to work. Organized labor learned that, for the present, the worker cannot strike against the Government.

At Seattle, Wash., workers went on strike because Government-owned ships would not pick men from the hiring halls as established for private shipping. They were told they could not strike. They continued to strike. The Government literally went out of the shipping business in Seattle, and left them unemployed. Presumably they can go on relief. But still they can't strike.

The Government, labor is learning, is different from a private boss. Nobody can say that the present Administration in the United States has not been sympathetic to labor. But governments have to be the real boss, or they aren't governments. You can't strike against them, because they are your own representatives. Can you strike against yourself?

**Rex Miller**

# Tunisia, Key to Mid-Mediterranean



Wide World; European; © Screen Traveler from Gendreau; Keystone

**France Is Proud of Progress in Tunisia**

**1. Bedouins view a defile of fighting tanks during the impressive military display at Ain-Toumine, an army post in South Tunisia, recently, for Premier Edouard Daladier of France, who made a tour of the French protectorate and inspected its defenses. 2. Kairuan, French Tunisia. In the trading center. 3. Tunisia. Metameur houses are cliff dwellings. 4. Scene from the Bey's palace, Tunis.**

## France Prepares Defenses in Tunisia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TUNIS—The strategic importance of Tunisia lies in the fact that if it came into Italy's possession it would enable that country to dominate the central Mediterranean. The possession of Tunis woud lock the Mediterranean at its narrowest point by giving Italy the line Sicily-Pantellaria-Tunis. Given such a position Italy would dominate the French north-south and the British east-west Mediterranean routes. The absence of any signs of trench lines and defensive positions seem to indicate that Italy is not considering any defensive plan.

The base for the French defense in this region is the little town of Gabes nearly 200 kilometers from the frontier. Here, side by side with the native oasis has grown up a little European center of a couple of thousand inhabitants, apart from the troops stationed there. One may look out the windows of the Hotel Atlantique, where trim French officers and their smartly dressed wives and daughters sit, on to the miserable collection of huts which form the native village barely a quarter of a mile distant.

These huts form perhaps the most squalid dwellings which may be found anywhere on earth. Little one-room erections only a few feet square and built entirely of palm they stand not more than five feet high. In front of most of them an Arab woman crouches before a tiny fire of sticks, while gaunt, half-naked children play in the dust around her. The whole compound is surrounded by a palisade of palms, giving it a strangely isolated appearance.

**Like Typical French Town**

Half a mile away, the main street of Gabes might be that of any small provincial town in the Auvergne or Dauphiné, apart from the number of troops that one sees. For Gabes is essentially a military base. Here one may see among the troops who pass up and down the street the round coal-black baby-like faces of the Senegalese, all the varying feautres of Berber and Arab, and the clear-cut physiognomy of the Frenchman.

At the little port day after day there is an unostentatious unloading of barbed wire, entrenching tools and pit props for dug-outs. One may also see lorries arrive down the road from Tunis laden with machine gun parts.

In advance of Gabes lies the main French defensive positions.

A wise precaution leaves an area of from 15 to 20 kilometers between the frontier posts on either side. This avoids any danger of frontier incidents in this barren and desert region, though attacks by brigands on individual travelers are not uncommon in this no-mans'-land which is no one's business to police.

Turning to the south, what are the prospects of success for a movement from Libya through the northern Sahara. French Algerian Sahara is divided, militarily and administratively, into four areas. From west to east: Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and Oasis. It is the last of these that would have to face the first Italian attack.

Here the French lines of defense cover the two roads which run from north to south, the former from Ouarglia to Fort Flatters, Fort Polignac and Djado, at an average distance of from 150 to 200 kilometers from the frontier; the latter from Ouarglia to Im Salah, Tamanrasset and Agades, a full 200 kilometers further back. These roads follow the course of French penetration of the Sahara during the closing years of the past and the opening years of the present century. Communication from west to east is extremely poor. The strategical difficulties of an Italian advance this region are obvious. It must pivot on its right wing and swing its left through barren desert country and across the line which the chief roads take.

**Natives Back French**

This left flank would, of necessity, be "in the air" in military parlance, and would be subject to attack from the Touarreg and other nomad tribes in alliance with the French. The distances to be covered would be very great, the communications totally inadequate to the task. Moreover, the lack of adequate roads on the Libyan side of the frontier would in any case put this venture out of the question.

In the event of trouble, would the native tribes of the Sahara Region engage willingly on behalf of the French? There can be no doubt that they would.

Whatever criticisms may be offered of French rule, the traveler in this part of the world is far more conscious of benefits conferred than of foreign authority unwillingly borne. He marvels less at what has been done than at the conquests achieved over nature in a period of effective occupation of less than 40 years.

In the words of a French officer at Ouarglia, "France has brought one great benefit to the native tribes which they fully appreciate—security. Out of this arise four more needs which she is engaged in satisfying: communications, water, medicine and towns."

Motor roads in Northern Sahara all date from the past 25 years, the two great roads from Ouarglia to the south, the route from Algiers to Lake Chad. Essentially strategic in aim, they have yet gone far to bring the solid benefits of civilization to the poverty-stricken villages of this country. The problem of irrigation is being tackled with resolution, wells are being sunk, and as a result the planting of corn and fruit trees and a great increase in the date crop is now possible. It is not usually realized that large areas marked as "desert" on the atlases do, as a matter of fact, produce a good deal of corn. The large Hoggar area in the southern Oasis, for instance, now grows enough corn to feed itself. In fact, the picture of the desert that remains most vividly in the thought after journeys of some hundreds of miles in this neighborhood is less one of undulating sands than of a faded and stubbly green.

**What French Have Done**

The French have in the past 10 years enormously developed the Saharan towns. Round the military posts have grown up little towns on the approved French model, broad tree-lined boulevards, schools, shops, cafes. A journey of a few hundred kilometers by autobus along one of the Saharan roads will show the traveler these towns in almost every stage of development.

Perhaps the most interesting is Ouarglia, where Colonel Carbillet, the Commandant, who may well come to achieve for his work in the Sahara the reputation which General Lyautey won in Morocco, has personally supervised the detailed planning of the town. Spaciousness is to be its characteristic. Everything seems designed to afford a conscious contrast to the mean and huddled native village.

The magnificent reservoir, the broad palm-lined Avenue Laperine, the church, the two schools, the museum, all give it something of a metropolitan air. One feels that here is the beginning, and only the beginning, of a great civilizing work. The traveler in these regions, be he Imperialist or not, cannot fail to be impressed by these evidences of the French "Mission civilisatrice." He will certainly feel assured that the comparative histories of French and Italian colonization in this part of the world, the increasing prosperity of the French Empire, the freedom from color prejudices, and the scrupulous respect shown to native religious and tribal customs, the steady flow of immigrants from Tripoli and the significant decline of the native population in the latter colony, all make it exceedingly improbable that the native races would willingly accept, much less co-operate in bringing about, a change of regime.

# Radio Signals From Mars Again to Be Sought July 27

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., July 21—With the relatively close approach of Mars to the earth on July 27, staffmen of the Hayden Planetarium and engineers of radio station WOR will make an effort to detect radio signals from the ruddy planet. A special broadcast with pickups from the planetarium and the Press Wireless receiving station at Baldwin has been scheduled from 11:15 to 11:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.

While Dr. Clyde Fisher, planetarium curator, discusses the significance of this year's opposition, one of WOR's special features announcers will station himself with Hans C. Adamson of the American Museum of Natural History at the Baldwin receiving station, where scores of powerful receivers will be tuned to various frequencies in an effort to pick up signals from Mars. In 1924, during the last favorable Martian approach, WOR engineers reported curious signals which although unidentified, were believed to have originated on Mars.

Thus will be revived in some measure at least, the expectations of the previous opposition when Dr. David Todd, director of Amherst College Observatory, and countless amateurs throughout the country, listen-in for possible interplanetary messages.

Curious signals were picked up and a permanent record made of them on the photographic film with a device called the "radio-photo message," invented by C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C. Nobody was able to make anything of most of the "messages," some of which turned out to be attempted hoaxes.

The Jenkins film, 30 feet long and 6 inches wide, disclosed in black and white a fairly regular arrangement of dots and dashes along one side but on the other side at almost evenly spaced intervals were unusual jumbled groups each taking the form of a crudely drawn face. Many experts examined the record, tried to decipher it, but the eventual conclusion was reached that the sounds recorded were the result of heterodyning or interference of radio signals. The repetition at intervals of one half hour of the human face was a freak never explained.

# Columbia Studies the Skies With Dime Store Equipment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 20—Prof. Armin K. Lobeck, giving a summer course at Columbia in practical astronomy has abandoned the use of expensive equipment in his teaching and uses instruments made from wooden sticks, paper, cardboard and nails, thus demonstrating more effectually, he says, the paths of the stars and the position of the earth.

Use of the homemade astronomical apparatus proves to the student that it is not necessary to possess expensive equipment costing hundreds of dollars in order to study astronomy. It places the student right back in the same position the ancients were in before the accurate instruments of modern times were discovered. In this way the student realizes more quickly how the early astronomers checked the movements of planets and stars in the heavens and did it accurately.

By using hollow metal globes purchased in a 10-cent store and some white enamel, students make instruments which enable them to map for themselves the courses of celestial bodies, Professor Lobeck explained.

"Regular students in astronomy," he said, "are taught how to use high grade precision instruments. Our purpose, however, is to teach those students who will not have access to such apparatus in the future how to get along with a few necessities. The majority of those enrolled are teachers who come from schools that cannot furnish their instructors with expensive tools.

"Too many people are under the impression that to know anything about the universe around us it is necessary to have an elaborate telescope and a knowledge of higher mathematics at one's finger tips. This is erroneous. Every year many people study the solar system with nothing more complicated than an umbrella. Nearly every book on astronomy, no matter how elementary, contains a chart of the position of the stars and planets. Through carefully marking the inside of an umbrella with tiny holes in the same position as the dots on the chart, it is possible to draw a fairly accurate facsimile of the sky at night.

"The student's first step in actual observation is simple. On a clear night he can enter any garden whose view is unobstructed by tall trees or buildings and by raising the umbrella and turning it to the proper position he can locate the various bodies in the sky. An ordinary compass is used to point the umbrella in the right direction. The holes in the umbrella covering will correspond approximately to the different positions of the constellations.

"The course also makes use of a handmade astrolabe, which is employed to take the positions of stars much as an astronomer uses a telescope. The astrolabe consists of a simple sighting device set on a wooden tripod. The students are usually most impressed with its utility and accuracy despite its rough appearance when, through arranging the various pieces of wood according to a chart, they gaze through the two eye hooks which serve as sights and see the planet Venus at high noon. This astrolabe can do everything that a big telescope can do except magnify."

### Utility Issue at Polls

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, Ore.—The voters of Linn County have just handed another setback to the advocates of public ownership of utilities. In a special election, called for the purpose of organizing a public utility district of the County, exclusive of Albany, the final count was 2,356 against the measure, while 2,054 cast yeas. This is the third time such a measure has been proposed to the voters of this territory and defeated.

# Clothes From Coal and Lime on the Horizon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Coal and lime are now being used to produce "cotton" and "wool." This is the latest advance developed by researchers into substitutes. These latest substitutes may replace the so-called "cotton" and "wool" now made from vegetables and dried milk.

Even so European chemists are not so advanced in the theory and practice of improving on nature as some of those in the Orient. Japan is making wool from the seaweed with which its coasts are plentifully supplied. The Toho Artificial Fiber Company of Tokyo turns out five tons of artificial wool a day made from seaweed.

The Japanese indeed seem to specialize in what might appear to be far-fetched substitutes.

A leather is being made in Japan from human hair and the plastic material called bakelite. Leather is also made from the skin of whales, sharks, and salmon. During 1938 Japan made 15,000,000 yards of synthetic leather in addition to 50 tons from whale skin, 1,000,000 sheets from shark skins, and 300,000 yards from salmon skins. Denmark is another country producing "fish" leather.

A 13,000-ton Japanese ship for a round-the-world service is now under construction which will have no steel except for the hull and the engine room. The pipes will be of plastics, and all other articles normally made of metal will be of wood or glass. Textiles will replace leather and linoleum will serve instead of rubber.

**Substitutes for Gasoline**

A motor fuel made in Japan from fish oil and a chemical compound is said to be 90 per cent as efficient as gasoline; using this oil, cars have reached a top speed of about 44 miles an hour. Japan, as also Germany and Italy among others, is using charcoal as a substitute for petrol.

Japan claims to have invented a process for making a new type of charcoal not only cheaper than ordinary charcoal but having a higher burning and heating content. This is achieved by treating dried branches of trees with a chemical compound and the resultant material starts an engine running within seven minutes as compared with the 17 minutes wait required for ordinary charcoal. Leaves from resinous trees are being dissolved in ether and then distilled out as fuel.

Substitutes for gasoline of all kinds are of course being sought by countries lacking an oil supply and by those the source of whose supply might be difficult to reach in time of war. Oil is being obtained not only from coal but from heather root and potatoes, and motorcars are being driven by gas as well as charcoal. The latest development in this field is the transforming of liquid ammonia into a mixture of ammonia and hydrogen for use in the conventional type of gasoline engine.

A substitute for the linoleum, which the Japanese are using, where possible in place of rubber on the "substitute" ship, has exercised German ingenuity. Linoleum is normally made of cork, jute, linseed oil, and colophony which have to be imported. All these needs are now said to be satisfactorily met by substitutes. Colophony, a natural material for linoleum, is like shellac, a natural type of resin required not only for manufacturing purposes but as an insulating material in electrical engineering.

**Typewriter Made of Resin**

German chemists and others have made great strides in the provision of many types of artificial resins, some of great hardness and durability. Synthetic resin ball bearings are being used instead of steel ball bearings. They are claimed not only to last longer but to need only water as a lubricant instead of the oil required by metal bearings.

At the Leipzig Fair a portable typewriter made entirely of resins was on show; it was three inches high and weighed eight pounds. Resins run through a whole range from extremely hard to extremely soft. The newest is so flexible that in the form of tubing, useful for passing oils, it can be easily tied in knots.

The international trade in these artificial resins is growing rapidly and prices are declining. Exports of the world's five leading producers—Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, and France—were worth £4,500,000 last year. In 1929 Germany supplied more than half the world's total exports, last year the share was only 30 per cent and that of the United States not very much less. Germany's production of synthetic resins is now round 50,000 tons a year, the chief aim being to use them as substitutes for various types of metal which have to be imported.

**Tons of Sugar From Wood**

In the realm of "personal" requirements, cleaning and washing materials, without any appreciable amount of fat or oil, are available on the German market. So far 15,000 tons of sugar produced from many types of wood are also made available each year, but being a simple sugar it is mixed with feed for animals and is not yet offered at the table.

Synthetic foods are not as far advanced as synthetic materials, though there is no knowing what surprises may be in store in this direction. In Germany attention is being given to using what would normally be regarded as unusable or waste materials. Thus vegetable plankton, the minute sea flora and fauna, on which fish feed, is regarded as having a good nutritive value for human beings and being an excellent cattle fodder.

German natural scientists are now trying to find out the best way of harvesting plankton from the sea. With the German cry for "no waste," horses are being fed on cocoa pods, grape skins, grape pips, tomato skins, bran-siftings and by-products from the brewing of beer.

# Hair Styles Traced by Coins

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YORK, England — Coins have enabled a British research expert to trace the development of hair styles, showing clearly that modern hairdressers have adopted many styles from Roman examples first used some hundreds of years ago.

From coins of 184 B. C., Mr. F. Heeley, of Huddersfield, has discovered that Roman ladies of that period treated their hair very simply. Pomatums, curlings, and crispings were not considered suitable for ladies of position and were appropriate only to courtesans and foreigners.

With the beginning of imperial times simplicity diminished, and it would seem that styles were adopted largely in accordance with the suitability to the wearer's face, and these varied greatly, Mr. Heeley recently told members of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society.

Excavations of Roman sites had yielded a rich harvest of hairpins used by the Roman ladies, which were usually of ivory, bone or jet. In the case of a coil of hair found in a sarcophagus at York, on the site of the railway station, it was still fastened by two jet pins. The hair itself was a fine coil, retaining its auburn color.

In no case could he find any instance of short or "bobbed" hair, though many of the styles had a close resemblance to modern coiffures of different periods, showing that the modern hairdresser has adopted many styles from Roman examples.

### Dog Catcher Caught

MAGNOLIA, N. J. (AP) — They caught the dog catcher in Magnolia. The pup chaser, Thorin Landin, was one of 22 persons fined $5 each last night on charges of failing to license their dogs. The fines were suspended after each paid $2.75 for the dog registration fee and court costs.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# Sound Experts: 'Wizards' of Movie 'Oz'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A good part of the wizardry of "The Wizard of Oz," now nearing completion at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, will be the largely unpublicized wizardry of the sound men in the department for special sound effects.

No complete account of their herculean efforts (Liliputian, too—for the minute sound is as important in a picture of this sort as the sum of all the sounds) can be given in an article of this length, but enough may be told, perhaps, to show that Hollywood approaches a job of this nature only once or twice in a score of years.

For one thing, although the studio's sound library contains more than three million feet of sound track, not one foot of it could be used in the "Oz" picture. The picture is a fantasy, and demands its own sorts of sounds.

The picture averages about 12 sound tracks for each individual reel of the film. The average number of sound tracks for an ordinary picture is three: one for dialogue, one for music, and one for incidental sounds.

**On a Sample Reel**

But take a single reel of "Oz" as an example. In reel 5, there are the following sound tracks:

1. Dialogue.
2. Supplementary dialogue specially recorded, including the voice of an apple tree.
3. Track including sounds of tree picking its own apples and movements and footsteps of Tin Men.
4. Tree slapping Judy Garland's hand, tree snapping its fingers, apples hitting the ground, sounds of the Tin Men, and whistle sounds.
5. Sounds of Judy's footsteps.
6. Strong Man's movements.
7. Sounds of an oil can being squirted.
8. Sounds of Judy picking apples. Movements of the tree.
9. Bird sounds.
10. Dog sounds, yips, growls, barks, whines.
11. Witch sounds — very weird.
12. Musical background score.
13. Voices of trees singing.
14. Recordings of two songs.

And just to break that up, take the bird sounds alone. "Oz," as you doubtless know, is a region inhabited by beautiful and weird birds. Obviously, all these sounds couldn't just be invented, so the studio, after a bit of study, decided to go to the birds themselves with their problem. A sound department crew was sent to the bird farm at Catalina Island, where some 8,000 rare birds reside, and recorded more than 15,000 feet of bird sounds, individually and collectively.

**Separate Recordings**

Among the birds given separate recordings were the Kuckaburro, a laughing bird; the White Kite, which has a very weird call; the Minor bird, an imitator of human voices and whistles; the Rhinoceros bird, of which the farm has a single pair for which it paid the not inconsiderable sum of $45,000. This bird has a huge horn bill more than a foot long and a voice like a sea borne roar.

Among others recorded were the emu, which sounds something like a tom-tom, and can be heard for three miles; the Anvil bird, which, believe it or not, sounds like an anvil; and pheasants, owls, parakeets, canaries, peacocks, cranes, doves, and others.

Fearful of scoffers, the studio furnishes the following evidence for the sounds made by the Anvil bird (though you'll hear him plainly enough in the picture): It seems that during the recording the bird was bored with the proceedings, saw no reason to cooperate with the movie upstarts from across the channel, and wouldn't release its cry. Two microphones were then placed, one on each side of its cage. When the recorder put on his ear phones, he couldn't hear a thing. But when he took them off, he heard the sound of an anvil quite plainly. He was about to pack up and go away satisfied with the day's work when it was explained to him that the anvil sounds he heard came from a neighboring hill, and were those of a real anvil, not of the bird in question at all.

**Bee and Gulls**

Unable to get sea gulls to pose for their microphones, the company went to the garbage heap which is piled up for the birds at one end of the island. Even then, they nearly lost the day. A bee, attracted by the brightness of the microphone, continued to buzz about it off and on for hours, its little wing hum louder than the noises of the hundreds of gulls.

This particular picture took the sound department from Sept. 23 until the end of May. Only "Sequoia" and "Eskimo," among all pictures made in Hollywood, are reputed to have utilized as many sounds; and in both these cases more natural sounds were used, since by far the majority of the sounds in "The Wizard of Oz" had to be found first in the imaginations of the sound men.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

**Into the Poppy Field**

Ray Bolger as the Scarecrow, Jack Haley as the Tin Woodman, Judy Garland as Dorothy, and Bert Lahr as the Lion in the movie "The Wizard of Oz"

# Poland Calm Over Incident; Sees Threat in Mediation

WARSAW (AP)—The slaying of a Polish Frontier guard by a uniformed Danzig Customs officer, which could have led to serious trouble with the Reich, has been received by the Poles with a reserve which has become characteristic of this nation in its time of severe strain.

Poland is ready for any emergency. In Warsaw, the possibility of war is discussed without restraint, and without the slightest symptom of panic.

Here, where war would see a city of over a million inhabitants caught in the first bombings from the air, the populace simply waits.

This quiet, determined attitude has its roots in Poland's desire and struggle for independence, in the firm conviction that Poland's access to the sea is a vital matter.

The attitude had its first expression, as regards the present crisis, when Poland began to mobilize secretly on March 21 when Germany presented its demands as regards Danzig and the Corridor.

It was a mobilization which brought the admiration of foreign military observers. A million men were put under arms. There were no posted mobilization orders. Clerks, factory hands, and peasant youths simply packed a few belongings and disappeared.

In Warsaw, a successful blackout drill was held on the nights of March 23 and 24. With the city darkened, with people indoors, the troops slipped out of the city to their appointed stations. The Polish public was hardly aware of the mobilization.

Having rejected the German demands, Poland moved quietly, swiftly and effectively. There was no mistaking its determination.

Today, the Poles are indignant at any implication that Poland's rejection of the German demands was made under the protection of Britain's guarantee. It is pointed out that the guarantee came after, not before.

The Poles believe that their action had a profound effect on the attitude of other countries—smaller countries especially. The believe they have done something in the interests of European peace, as well as in the defense of their own interests.

What the Pole fears today is mediation rather than war. He fears that lack of understanding of Poland's position may bring a revival of appeasement policy and an effort to send Poland to the conference table with a blank check in its pocket.

Mediation, to Poland, means giving something away. Poland, it is argued here, has stated the conditions on which it is willing to negotiate.

On the surface there is not the slightest interruption of normal life and living. Food is plentiful, and restaurants are crowded. There is an absence of high-pressure propaganda, obviously because there is no need of it.

# Dickinson Denies Criticism Charge

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, who roused a second storm of controversy when he quoted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the temperate use of liquor by young women, said July 20 he had no "thought of criticizing" her in his radio broadcast.

The Executive made that comment after a former Governor of Michigan, U. S. Attorney General Frank Murphy, had placed such a construction on Dickinson's address of Wednesday night.

"I don't think I had a thought of criticizing her," the Governor explained. "I just merely intended it as a quotation; that's all there was to it."

Governor Dickinson mentioned that he had not used Mrs. Roosevelt's name in his address and had told "only two people outside of my family"—both reporters—that he was quoting the wife of the President.

Just after Mrs. Roosevelt had made her radio statement, on Dec. 9, 1932, Mr. Dickinson "analyzed" it without critical intent, he said, but did raise the question of "how young people are going to know when to stop" drinking.

# Uncertainty Grips Mandated Areas In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika—Definite assurances from the South African and Imperial Governments that the mandated territories of Africa will never be abandoned and that Britain will go to war if necessary in defense of their integrity are claimed to have been received by Herr Martin Maier, leader of the anti-National Socialist Germans of Southwest Africa.

There is considerable uncertainty here, however, as to whether Herr Maier's statement is fully to be relied on, an uncertainty in no way relieved by news from Europe suggesting discussions on colonies. Anxious eyes are watching events in the mandated territories. There is sufficient local activity to suggest that something is in the wind, even if it is only uneasiness. France has recently taken special precautionary measures in Togoland and the Cameroons, while the Resident of the latter has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of French Equatorial Africa. In the British Cameroons the Police Force is now to be increased. In Southwest Africa, Police reinforcements with armored cars have arrived at Windhoek, the capital, from the Union. In Tanganyika Territory, the Police at Moshi have confiscated a supply of 8mm. rifles found on the premises of a local German firm.

**German Plot Charged**

During the September crisis, it was said that the German population of the Usambara district had a plan to seize Tanga and from there to threaten the port of Mombasa in Kenya Colony, but precautions prevented all possibilities of putting any such plan into effect. In 1938, the Deutsche Kolonialbund boasted that it had 4,000 members in Tanganyika. These figures are known to be far in excess of the actual number, but the fact remains that many National Socialists there today believe that it would not be difficult to take over the country were they to receive orders to do so. The possibility of any such adventure is not, however, considered seriously by the British Government.

The local Governments concerned feel anything but comfortable about the general situation. The Administrations and Police of the various territories are fully alive to National Socialist activities and to the extent of National Socialist propaganda. In this respect they are fairly fully informed. The Germans themselves deny the presence of Storm Troopers in Africa, either professed or in disguise. They contend that they properly dismissed their troops in Germany before proceeding abroad.

Of this, Gen. Jan Smuts said in a recent speech before the South African Parliament that "hundreds of young men were being sent out to Southwest Africa as fully fledged and trained soldiers while the rest of the population there are receiving no military training worth the name."

In March, Dr. Rudolf Leitner, National Socialist Minister in the Union of South Africa, handed in a strong protest note against the policy of the Union Immigration Selection Board in refusing to allow 157 German immigrants to land from a German steamer.

**Appeal for Support**

Not all the Germans in Africa are solidly behind Reichsführer Hitler. Herr Maier's Deutsche Afrikanischen Partei has issued an appeal for support to all naturalized Germans in Southwest Africa to join his party, which, he says, stands for freedom, justice and loyalty to the land of their adoption.

The drafting of extra police into Southwest Africa on the eve of Herr Hitler's birthday was condemned by the German Foreign Office as another proof of the undermining of the Mandate. The German press bitterly attacked precautionary measures both there and in Tanganyika. The Union Nationalist Party leader opposed the Government's action, by declaring that its measures would draw the Union more easily into war, but Prime Minister James B. M. Hertzog said that his information was so grave in nature as to justify every possible precaution, in fact, that the Government had no option but to send reinforcements at once without waiting for the passage of a bill to merge the two Police Forces of Southwest Africa and the Union.

In Tanganyika and in Kenya Colony, the decision to increase the armed forces has caused a feeling of profound relief among the non-German population.

# Sheik Enters Hunt For Kidnaped Pastor

JERUSALEM (AP)—United States Consul General George Wadsworth July 21 enlisted the aid of one of the chief sheiks of the Dead Sea area in the hunt for the Rev. Geroudl R. Goldner of Mogadore, Ohio, held for $5,000 ransom by an Arab band.

The Arab leader promised he would do what he could to negotiate his release.

The pastor's father, Dr. Jacob Goldner, a Cleveland clergyman, was escorted to the outskirts of Jerusalem yesterday by two of the kidnap band.

The abduction took place Wednesday as the father and son were returning from a trip by donkey to an ancient monastery at Mar Saba in the barren hills near the Dead Sea.

**Record Postal Month**

June business was the greatest in 119 years for the Syracuse, N. Y., post office with receipts of $144,660.

## Dobbin Gets Another Setback

**Farmall—A Tractor in Operation**

Low-cost farm implement introduced by International Harvester Company is expected to appeal to some 3,000,000 American farmers who are still using horses. Manufacturers say this machine will do twice the work a horse can do in a day at half the cost. And it does not require oats when it is not working.

# 'Baby' Tractors Make Debut; New Era for Small Farmer?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Another light tractor has been added to the fast-growing list of low-cost power farming units now on the market. International Harvester Company, with its new "Farmall-A," has joined the ranks of Ford Motor Company, Cleveland Tractor Company, Deere & Company, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and Fate-Root-Heath Company, all of whom recently have invaded the low-cost tractor field with small machines priced from $400 to $600.

International, an old hand at tractor manufacturing, but as new as the others to the low-price class, made its debut here recently with a formal preview for the press of its sturdy, little rubber-tired machine, made to sell for $515.

**Answer to Problem**

Here was the crux of a long-drawn-out period of development and research. Here was the answer to the problem of the farmer with a small pocketbook and but from 20 to 100 acres to till—and there are nearly 3,000,000 of that class, out of the Nation's total of more than 6,000,000 farmers, who represent a segment of the agricultural population which, for the most part, does not use a power tractor.

This sudden mass entry into the low-price field is not, however, a spontaneous development. The Harvester debut served in a measure as a "go" signal for the whole industry, but more strongly, it marked the end of a period of experimentation.

**Formal Debut**

The low-priced farm-tractor thus had its formal debut. Now begins a new era in farm economics.

What it means in displacement of labor is hard to tell. The farmer will say he has bought machinery and would like to buy more, because the price of farm labor has gone up—in proportion at least, to the price he gets for his products—so he can no longer afford to hire help. On the other side, observers declare the farmer started the ball rolling by adopting machinery to ease his work and make more profit, sending discharged hired hands to cities and relief rolls. It would seem likely that a further displacement of labor by machinery would create a large labor surplus and thus pound wage rates down.

It is important to note, by the way, that production of this light tractor has been made possible by development of suitable low-priced rubber tires. Much of the efficient performance is said to be due to the "give" of rubber tires, and it has been only in the past few years that tire makers have produced one meeting requirements for rough and long wear at low prices.

# Boom to European Travel Seen In Marked Reduction in Rates

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three factors — substantially lower railroad fares to New York, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent in tourist and third-class accommodations, and a 25 per cent reduction in English, Irish, and Scottish rail fares—are expected next month to give an unusual impetus to European travel, according to officials of the Anchor Lines Steamship Company.

These marked reductions are being offered in mid-summer when the Old World is at the height of its season, and when travelers can visit all nothern Europe in summer-time season, and when travelers can visit all northern Europe in summer-time comfort. More than 2,000 Scots and Irishmen are expected to take advantage of similar reductions to visit the United States via the Anchor Line.

Few travelers realize that the lower fares made recently on Eastern railroads in the United States also will reduce the cost of their trip to Europe. Many are not aware of the 25 per cent saving which can be made on British and Irish railways by buying circular tour tickets.

Since the rates to Europe are available to Oct. 15, travelers will find a wide range of events in Scotland and Ireland, featured by the Highland Games, occasions on which kilts are donned by the Scots and the pages of history turned back two centuries or more.

* * *

Sweden's coastline, which provides so many sunny beaches for visitors, if stretched out to its fullest length, would extend for 4,470 miles, or the entire distance across the Atlantic Ocean from the Swedish coast to the shores of the United States.

* * *

Ice skating in the summer! More than 300 skaters from every State in the Union and many Canadian provinces are now at Lake Placid, New York, rehearsing for the eighth annual mid-summer figure skating operetta, "World's Skating Fair, 1939," to be held Aug. 3, 4, and 5.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that an order for 12 new stainless steel passenger coaches has just been completed. The cars have been built to augment the equipment of the Railroad's blue-ribbon east and west through trains. Their construction was timed for use during the summer vacation period, and particularly to assist in handling additional traffic for the two World's Fairs in San Francisco and New York.

* * *

The expression, "to drive down to the shore" is taken literally by those who visit the beaches of the Baltic Riviera at Riga in Latvia. The beaches are hard as billiard tables, and the firm white sand makes pleasant automobile driving for miles between the sea and the pine-fringed shore.

* * *

Unitarians from many sections of the United States are joining the transcontinental tours planned by the American Unitarian Association in connection with the biennial General Conference to be held in San Francisco, Aug. 24-27. Official travel agents for the Association are Peabody and Lane, Inc., of Boston, Mass, who have arranged a varied itinerary for the inclusive grand tour as well as for several alternate routes.

* * *

More Americans visited Germany in 1938 than tourists from any country in Continental Europe, according to a report at the German Railroads Information Office in New York City. In a six months period last year more than 10,000,000 travelers, including 500,000 foreigners, registered in the Reich.

* * *

Although requests for vacation cruises were nearly three weeks later than usual this spring, the Metropolitan Travel Service reports that tour reservations for this summer have been very heavy. More trips will be made to Europe even later in the vacation season when the one and one-half fare round-trip steamship rates for inexpensive all-expense tours will be in effect.

L. F. M.

# Parceling of Austrian Estates Speeded by Ban on Entails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Enforcement of the new law decreeing the discontinuation of entails in Austria is considered a blow to what is left of the monarchist party in this province. For the 164 estates of entailed property—called here fideicommissum—covering an area of 700,000 acres, are held for the most part by members of the old Austrian and Hungarian nobility.

Among these families, once the ruling classes of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, were such names as the Princes of Starhemberg, Liechtenstein, Esterhazy, the Duke of Ratibor, and Archduke Friedrich.

The lord of a manor which is no longer tied up is now free to parcel it up and to sell the whole or parts of it, whereas formerly it had to be preserved as a unit.

Although the new law has so far no provision for expropriation, some pressure has been exercised to induce the owners of entailed estates to avail themselves of their right to dispose of them. Their attention has been drawn to a paragraph of another law under which big estate-owners have to give up part of their land to the state-controlled rural settlement societies. In the circumstances many owners have declared themselves ready, in principle, to sell portions of the cultivated or forest areas hitherto entailed.

Considering, however, that no adequate prices are offered and that the value of real estate is more stable than the present German currency, difficulties in the way of speedy transactions are foreseen.

Accordingly the agrarian class of the population which had greeted the abolition of entails as a kind of land reform in their favor has been given to understand that the process of conversion will be a slow one. The state and state organizations will be the first to seize upon cheap land, but not to distribute it on a large scale, as the prevailing labor shortage makes it impossible to convert forests and pastures into arable land in a short time.

# Far East Balances Shifting; French Train Chinese Army?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Indicative of shifting international balances in the Far East is the reported arrival at Chungking, via Hanoi, of a group of eight French military advisers, including two retired generals and four retired colonels. The report comes by way of Tokyo and therefore must be accepted with reserve—like Chinese reports of developments in Japan—but it keys in so closely with other events that it has probability behind it.

Acording to the dispatch, the French group has started activities designed to effect a reorganization of the Chinese Army. Superficially this might appear to imply drastic changes of the work effected by the group of German military advisers called home some months ago by Herr Hitler in deference to long-standing protests by his Japanese allies in the anti-Comintern Pact, but it is not necessarily so.

During the period since the evacuation of Hankow there has been a pronounced shift away from positional warfare and toward mobile and guerrilla types of fighting which obviously requires an approach different from that which prevailed during the Shanghai-Nanking-middle Yangtze resistance.

At virtually all times there has been some degree of international technical assistance to China's fighting arms, particularly the air corps, which has profited particularly by both American and Italian experience and by the active though not well-controlled fighting assistance of Soviet pilots. But as compared with what happened in Spain, there has been surprisingly little of such aid, probably due to the remoteness of the China theater and a general relucance on the part of all nations to become directly drawn into the battle.

Soviet Russia has semed the most probable large-scale participant, yet the Russians have been relatively discreet, even when engaged in such a close approach to war with Japan as the Changkufeng affair, which was kept in a water-tight compartment and came to nothing save as a test.

# British Credit to Dominions Aids New Zealand Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 21—Considerable satisfaction has been voiced here in the announcement made in London yesterday that Britain had given the Dominions £5,000,000 credit facilities, mostly to be used by the Government for the purchase of arms and war material. This action by the London Government is in accordance with recommendations made here by the recent Pacific Defense Conference. Britain has also allowed a sum of £4,000,000 in short-term credits for financing non-Government imports.

These credit facilities come at a moment when the Government is having none too easy a time with its preparations for home defense. In a recent national broadcast, Prime Minister Michael J. Savage expressed disappointment at the response to his call for volunteers for home defense.

Mr. Savage stated that his great aim was to make his country a major supplier of the food which Britain needs, and to make the Dominion impregnable against military attack. The Premier's policy is to form a reserve of man power by establishing a special reserve of men who are already trained, putting them through a course of intensive schooling to bring them up to date, and then allotting them to various units for mobilization service.

New Zealand had retained a compulsory militia plan until 1929, the service comprising one parade a week, six long week-end parades, and an annual summer camp. But this system was abolished in 1929 and the youngest of the men who had had this training today is 32. None of them has had anything approaching modern instruction.

That means that today, even though Mr. Savage could find his 30,000 men with the aid of legislation, and even though New Zealand is far better off than almost any other country in the pro-portion of trained reserves to its total forces, they would need fresh instruction before they were of any use against a modern army. They have not, for instance, any training in the use of tanks. They have no anti-tank guns. They have few anti-aircraft batteries. It is only recently that they obtained their first armored carriers. Even today only those machine-gunners who have been able to attend special courses in camps have been given instruction in handling the new Bren gun. The whole field of chemical warfare, and the intricate modern system of signaling is unknown to them.

This means that if New Zealand mobilized tomorrow it would own nothing but its very partially-trained Territorial Force, stiffened by a handful of veterans and backed by the 50,000 men who were trained in the decade after the World War, but who lack all training in modern tactics. And it raises to the front rank the Prime Minister's present problem of filling the gaps of trained reserves.


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# Washington Sideglances

*A few facts about the Great Seal—Bureaus set standards for 'most representative' and 'most noted'—National Lighthouse Week—No place for a lone taxpayer.*

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

**Great Seal:** Noticing the Great Seal of the United States watermarked on his official stationery and on $1 bills, Representative Fred L. Crawford of Michigan has become interested in its history.

His research shows that it took six years and three different committees to draw up the present eagle-dominated design after it was authorized by the Continental Congress. Final work was done by William Barton, a preacher's son and Charles Thomson, then Secretary of Congress. The motto, "E Pluribus Unum," is attributed to Thomas Jefferson.

Die of the Great Seal today, remains as it has been since 1789, in the custody of the Secretary of State. Only occasionally is it brought out of its safe to be affixed to commissions of cabinet members and diplomatic officers, to treaties and to ceremonial communications to heads of foreign Governments.

**Bureau Bravery:** Two Government Bureaus have had the temerity this week to choose the "most noted" and "most representative"—

A storm has let loose over the Post Office selection of 35 "famous" Americans whose pictures are to go on a special series of postage stamps. But Post Office officials say they circularized leading professional societies and philatelic groups before making their selection.

Choice of Indiana's St. Joseph and Marshall Counties as "typical" American Counties has been less provocative. Census bureau officials searched 1930 records until they found what they required for their test census: contiguous rural and urban areas with a total population of not over 200,000 a city of at least 100,000 (South Bend); industrial diversification, a migratory labor problem (in South Bend's automobile factories); foreign population (11 per cent in South Bend); all as near as possible to the center of U. S. population (just 200 miles away).

**After Darkness:** President Roosevelt has designated the week of August 7, which is the week after Congress now plans to adjourn, as National Lighthouse Week.

**Democracy?:** Thirty-five or 40 reporters and photographers crowded around the White House front door on Tuesday night to get statements from the leaders who had conferred with the President on neutrality. Among them, eager to see the bigwigs, was a young man tourist in a "slacks-suit," carrying a small but wide-awake and cheerful baby. As the leaders were about to emerge, police bustled the young man and the baby into the remote background. "Humph!" said a reporter. "He's probably the only taxpayer in the crowd!"

**Greeks Bearing Gifts:** Representative Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, who—judging from his name—is not a Greek himself, has informed via the Congressional Record that Greek voters in this country are in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

The vote of confidence to which Representative Flaherty called attention was given in a poll conducted by the Hellenic World. Sixty per cent of the votes cast were for Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

**Real Californian:** Despite the fact that Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart from California described the proposed King's Canyon National Park which he is sponsoring as "the greatest scenic area in all the world," Representative Frank O. Horton of Wyoming was not satisfied.

"This is the first time," he told the House, "I have ever seen a man from California who could not make a mountain out of a mole hill." Then he proceeded to describe the King's canyon area as "wonderful, beautiful, colossal, stupendous."

**"Tops" With Tourists:** J. Edgar Hoover's "G-man" laboratory now ranks with the Washington Monument and the Capitol as an attraction for sightseers. Visitors thus far this year have averaged 1,140 daily, compared with 735 a day for the same period last year.

No shrinking violet, Mr. Hoover has added glamour to his bureau by fingerprinting such celebrities as Shirley Temple, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Walt Disney, Noel Coward, Ginger Rogers and "Amos and Andy."

## Compromise Fails On Social Security

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the Senate-House committee seeking a compromise on proposed changes in the Social Security law deadlocked July 20 on the Connally amendment to increase the Federal Government's contribution to the old age assistance program.

The group agreed, members said, to eliminate from the bill an amendment by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado which would require state governments to pay at least $10 monthly old age assistance benefits. Twenty-eight states now are paying less than that sum.

They also struck out an amendment by Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona to permit states to exclude from their old age assistance program Indians who are wards of the Government.

The Connally amendment, sponsored by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, would require the Federal Government to put up $2 to each $1 of state money up to a combined total of $15.

## Country Gives Many Guides at N. Y. Fair

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 22 — The American Express Company, which has had vast experience carrying merchandise about the country, is now having a turn at carrying people—at the New York World's Fair. This is being done through a fleet of 550 wheelchairs, some of them pushed by hand, some driven by electricity, and all of them in the hands of a corps of polished young men of college age.

According to the Express Company, the majority of the guides are "country boys" from the Middle West and the South, while about one-fourth are from the Metropolitan New York area. Their selection was made in this manner in the belief that their lack of knowledge of the city would provide a bond between them and the visitors they show around. So far it has worked out just that way, the company says.

## Vera Cruz Strike

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (AP) — Employees of the Vera Cruz Light and Power Company went on strike early July 21, leaving this important seaport in darkness.

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## Appointment Tide High in Capital; Naval Post Empty

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21 — A tide of last-minute Presidential nominations to important Federal posts has already begun, and the significance of some of them is likely to be missed in the rush.

Not, of course, that anybody will miss the political import of the new Secretary of Navy, whenever he is named. Speculation still wavers between Charles Edison, present Assistant Secretary, and Gov. Lloyd Stark (D) of Missouri, a Naval Academy graduate and possible candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

There has been some talk of elevating Admiral Wiliam D. Leahy, retiring Chief of Naval Operations, to the Secretaryship instead of sending him as Governor of Puerto Rico. However, to become Secretary, Admiral Leahy would have to give up his retirement status in the Navy—a lifetime prospect—as against perhaps as little as one year in the Secretaryship. Further, he is keenly interested in his new job of supervising the establishment of impregnable naval and military bases in Puerto Rico, making it a Gibraltar of the Caribbean.

In any case, President Roosevelt is unlikely to fill the naval post until after adjournment, as his present plans shape up.

**Patterson for I. C. C.**

Typical of the many appointments yet to be made was elevation late yesterday of William J. Patterson, Director of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Safety, and a former railroad brakeman, switchman, and conductor, to be a member of the I. C. C. Mr. Patterson gets the job to which Mr. Roosevelt originally appointed Thomas R. Amlie, left-wing Wisconsin Progressive, whose confirmation was blocked in the Senate. The new appointment, hailed by railroad labor, seems likely to win speedy confirmation. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, said: "I am pleased that the President has promoted a career man and even more so because he is a brotherhood member."

The appointment ends a tangle which has surrounded the I. C. C. personnel for some months. Frank McManamy, formerly labor's representative on the Commission, was permitted to retire without reappointment when labor thought he would be continued by the President in his post. The Amlie appointment was sharply attacked, and finally had to be withdrawn. But now, with the elevation of an able railroad brotherhood representative, satisfaction reigns again. Mr. Patterson, like Mr. Amlie, was born in Wisconsin, but came from North Dakota to the I. C. C. in 1914. Mr. Amlie, rejected by the Senate, is now working at a minor job in the Federal service, which was not subject to Senatorial confirmation.

## Long and Maestri To Save 'Machine'?

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Gov Earl K. Long and Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans were united July 21 in an effort to save the old Huey Long political machine from wreckage.

Earl, brother of the late "Kingfish," and Mayor Maestri, Huey Long's early financial backer, are the two remaining of the four principal heirs of Huey Long's formerly well-ordered domain. Gov. Richard W. Leche, titular chief legatee, has resigned, and Seymour Weiss, sometimes called number 2 political man in Louisiana, is under Federal mail fraud charges.

Earl Long, with the backing of Mr. Maestri, is a candidate for Governor in the January, 1940, Democratic primary. The latter is head of the powerful political organization Huey Long welded in New Orleans.

Earl Long, in seeking to weld the fragments of the political machine, is promising thorough reform in State Government. He repledged himself in his address at Homer the other day to "clean up graft and corruption."

"With the cleanup we intend to put on to see that right prevails—well if we can't win the next election on that platform we can't win on anything," he declared.

Meantime, the Federal Grand Jury here and the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury in Baton Rouge continued their inquiries into charges of governmental irregularities, particularly involving Louisiana State University.

## Federal Mine Inspection Imperative, Lewis Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — John L. Lewis, saying the loss of 28 men in a Kentucky coal mine explosion last week was a testimonial to the inadequacy of state mine inspection, pleaded July 19 that the Government take over the job.

Mr. Lewis, who is President both of the C. I. O. and the United Mine Workers, wrote each member of Congress, saying it was imperative that quick action be taken on legislation to permit Federal inspection of mines and publicity of inspectors' reports.

## Senate Confirms Eliot

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed appointment of Charles W. Eliot of Massachusetts as Director of the National Resources Planning Board. At the same time it confirmed appointment of Frederic A. Delano of New York and Charles E. Merriam of Illinois as Board members.

## *Will Government Buy It?*

**Royal Gorge and Bridge**

**Canyon City, Colo., wants the Government to buy the Royal Gorge. The Government owned it until 1906 when it turned the eight-mile canyon over to Canyon City.**

## For Sale to U. S.: A Canyon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Westerners breezed into the capital the other day seeking to peddle an eight-mile-long canyon to the Government.

"It's a great proposition," said C. A. Fredrickson, Mayor of Canyon City, Colo.

"I don't see how Uncle Sam can turn it down," said Arnold W. Bauer, Secretary of Canyon City's Chamber of Commerce.

The canyon is the Royal Gorge and from the bottom to the top it's as high as the Empire State Building. It has a bridge across the top 1,260 feet long.

Royal Gorge belonged to the Government until 1906, the salesmen said, when Congress transferred it to Canyon City. The city leased it to a private operator in 1927.

"He's willing to give up his lease," said Mayor Fredrickson, "if the Government will take over the gorge."

The visitors took their proposition to Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, who said he would study it and in all probability take it up with the National Parks Service.

## Strength of WPA Strikes Broken by Compromise Plan

*By the Associated Press*

Col. F. C. Harrington, commissioner, said that the backbone of the Works Project Administration strike had been broken with agreement July 20 on terms for reopening Minneapolis, Minn., projects.

To expedite full resumption of work the Comissioner said he had asked the Justice Department for an opinion on a request by the United States Conference of Mayors that the prevailing wage be restored on projects underway prior to July 1.

Reports conflicted on the number of WPA employees participating in demonstrations against provisions of the new law. The Workers Alliance, a union of WPA employees which sponsored them, said they were not a strike.

Figures on the number participating as announced by the Alliance were at variance with those of WPA officials. The latter said not more than 4,000 took part in New York but the Alliance declared today the total was 66,000. The Alliance asserted 390,000 persons participated in demonstrations in 15 states.

From other sections of the country there were reports of some participation, but most state administrators said the work on projects was going forward normally.

In New York an attempt was made to hang in effigy Representative Clifton H. Woodrum (D), of Virginia, and Representative John Taber (R), of New York, members of the House WPA Investigating Committee. Police prevented it.

A list of WPA employees who participated in a demonstration at Columbus Circle in New York in protest against dismissals and new wage-hour regulations, was turned over to an investigator for the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

### WPA List Supplied

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 21 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration yielded today to a court demand that a list of WPA employees in Bartow County be supplied to a grand jury.

With W. J. Greene, area engineer, faced by prospects of a 20-day jail sentence for declining to release the names without permission from his superiors, Washington authorities and Gay B. Shepperson, Georgia Administrator, authorized the release.

### WPA Well Paid in South

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In excess of 130 administrative employees of the WPA in South Carolina receive salaries of $150 a month or more, it has been revealed here in a report from Washington prepared by the WPA headquarters and enumerating salaries as of April 30.

## Day Labor Helped By WPA Revisions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Recent revisions in the schedule of Works Progress Administration operations in South Carolina have benefited more workers than they harmed, officials say, adding that projects in this State as yet have not been affected by the current wave of unrest and protest of changes in the Relief Act.

Lawrence M. Pinckney, State Administrator, said it had not been necessary to prepare any dismissal slips for workers who remained absent from projects for five consecutive days.

Under present administrative provisions, it was pointed out, monthly hours of day laborers had been reduced from 140 to 130, with no cut in pay. Compensation of all WPA laborers is still the same as it was prior to the change, it was asserted.

Skilled workers on South Caroline WPA rolls affected unfavorably by the changes include carpenters, brick masons, painters, and similar employees. Workers under these classification now receive the same pay as before the changes were made, but are now required to work 130 hours per month, as compared with as low as 82 hours monthly before the revision—at the same wages.

## Sir Dan Godfrey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 21 — Sir Dan Godfrey, the famous military band conductor, who passed on here yesterday, was director of music to the Corporation of Bournemouth from 1893 until his retirement in 1935.

As director of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, Sir Dan built up the south coastal town's reputation as one of the leading music centers of the British Isles. During his 41 years as conductor, he led 2,000 concerts there. He also became well known for popularizing good music in the British Isles, and for giving encouragement to many British composers.

Sir Dan attended the Royal College of Music, and studied the clarinet and violin. He was bandmaster of the Corps of Commissioners, and conductor of the London Military Band for two years.

## House Still Gay After 13 Hours Of Making Laws

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21—The House stayed up till midnight last night. It met at 11 a. m., which meant that it remained in session 13 hours. That is a long time for any legislative mill to keep on grinding.

The waning hours of a House session are vastly different from those in the Senate as recently exemplified by the latter's filibuster on the monetary bill. The House is apt to be gay and rollicking. The lower chamber never takes itself with too much solemnity.

Take a look then, at minute-by-minute occurrences in the last half hour of the momentous session.

The inquiry into the National Labor Relations Board has been voted hours before. That fight is over. Now the House is engaged in putting the finishing touches on the Hatch "clean politics" bill.

At 11:32 there is a roll-call.

**Healey Leads Fight**

"The question is on the third reading of the bill!" calls the Speaker. A minute later, "The question is on the passage of the bill!"

Fighting to the last, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the special subcommittee which vainly attempted to revise the Hatch bill, demands "the yeas and nays" on a motion to recommit.

"No-o-o-o-o!" comes a groan from over the Chamber.

But Mr. Healey is obdurate.

The Chamber now is a lively scene. About a third of the seats are filled. Other members are milling about the corridors or taking a hasty snack at the restaurant which is kept open. There is no air of suspense. Everyone knows the result by this time. The Administration is having its tail feathers tweaked again. The floor looks like a convention hall. The big chamber is filled from side to side with seats, there are 435 of them here.

The clerk yells out the interminable list of names. He has been repeating this on and off, with votes and quorum calls, for more than 12 hours. The members shout "aye!" or "no!" Some members outdo themselves with their cries, and bring smiles from their friends.

**Cheerful Gathering**

It is a cheerful, convivial atmosphere. Nobody seems to take the Hatch bill seriously, for all their professions. The dominant mood in the corridors is one of humor: one gathers that many of even those who are voting for it doubt whether its rigid provisions against Federal officeholders in politics can be carried out.

At the end of the vote there is a hush. The Speaker dramatically interposes from his tall pulpit. "The clerk will call my name!" he says.

"Mr. Bankhead," says the clerk.

"Aye!" says the Speaker, voting to recommit.

There is a burst of applause at this from all the opponents of the measure. The Administration leaders are going on record. But the motion to recommit is defeated, 146 to 232.

**Twenty Minutes to Go**

Now it is 20 minutes before midnight. A tremendous hubbub breaks out as the vote is announced. The Speaker cracks with his gavel. Once, twice, thrice, he raps. He is putting muscle into it. The tough wood hitting resonant timber sounds as though it would break, it makes a crack like a pistol shot. Nobody pays any attention.

Crack, crack, crack! Mr. Bankhead increases the tempo. He is gaining on the noise. It is like somebody cracking a black snake whip. It must be fun to work off your energy like this, particularly when you are a little angry and the vote is going against you. Ultimately he prevails. He must have rapped 20 times.

A feature of this evening has been the discipline of the Republicans. It has been true of the minority the whole session. There they sit now on the left side as you look down from the gallery. Little "Joe" Martin of Massachusetts, alert, eager, unpretentious as always, marshals his forces. The full quota is not present, but experience has shown that in any test Republicans would spring forth from lobbies and corridors. They would "come out of the walls" as one surprised reporter ejaculated recently when they took the less disciplined majority by surprise.

**Homeward Bound**

Members are voting and then going home. The hall is emptying. They know what the result will be. The gold hands of the ornate clock meet. A sudden hush. There are only about 30 in the chamber. The vote is announced "243 to 133." (Later Representative J. Thorkelson (R) of Montana changes his vote from "yea" to "present" making the official result 242-133).

"Well, we're all through for today," says a departing Representative.

"Not for today," says his colleague glancing at his watch. "Yesterday."

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## Wage-Hour Head Withdraws Exemption Plea for $200 Men

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 21—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, has decided to withdraw his request that Congress exempt from the Wage-Hour Law all workers who are guaranteed a monthly salary of $200 or more.

Last fall during a trip across the country to explain the new law to employers, Mr. Andrews came to the conclusion that compliance would be more complete if high-salaried workers who have considerable freedom in their jobs, were excluded. "The man who is likely to marry the boss's daughter, and can pick up and go fishing on nice afternoons if he wants," was the way he described this type of employee.

But organized labor disagreed—especially the American Newspaper Guild. Now they have convinced Mr. Andrews that he was wrong.

Announcing the abandonment of his proposal, already written into the amendments approved by the House Labor Committee, Mr. Andrews explained: "I put that in as a thing that would make the Act administratively easier. It was opposed by organized labor and now that organized labor has done such a swell job in helping me fight my battles, I think it would be unethical for me to press for that amendment if they object to it."

The Newspaper Guild has been the chief critic of exemption of high-salaried workers, though some opposition has also been voiced by unions representing artists, actors and motion picture cameramen.

Mr. Andrews' proposal to exempt $200-a-month employees has been followed by demands from some Congressmen for wider exemptions to take in "white-collar" workers making as little as $100 a month.

Organized labor has backed Mr. Andrews in his recent fight against the Barden amendments, designed chiefly to exempt from the law a group of several thousand quasi-farm workers who get products ready for market. The Barden amendments are sponsored by leading farm organizations who argue that Congress never intended the law to affect the farmer.

## Virginia Plans Protection For Strawberry Pickers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Inspectors of the Virginia State Labor Department and of the Virginia State Employment Service have announced that they plan to prosecute in court labor agents who have, through devious means, been furnishing strawberry pickers to Eastern Shore farmers in contravention of the law.

Approximately a dozen of these labor agents, who are alleged to herd together the workers in a peonage-like system, have been selected for prosecution. These transient laborers pay the agents a fee out of the two cents a quart they get for picking the berries, it is charged; and the agents furnish the labor to the farmers at 50 cents per head.

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## TRAVEL Information

Trips to far places—even trips to places not so far—properly call for careful planning if one is to get the most enjoyment possible from them.

Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort, and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Found—A Little Home Overlooking the Sierra

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

From the Prize-Winning Trousseau

Charles Louis Cauderay of Plainfield, New Jersey, a senior student at the Traphagen School of Fashion in New York, recently won first prize in a contest conducted to design and construct a trousseau for the June bride at a cost of $10 or less. The outfit shown here is part of the prize-winning trousseau, which consisted of 17 pieces and cost $9.99. Its basis is a spectator sports dress of rayon linen designed to be worn with a navy blue woolen coat as a going-away costume. Then, to convert the dress into an afternoon frock (as shown here), the designer made a circular apron of printed silk which ties in the back. The printed silk tie helps to change the appearance of the dress. The hat and bag were made from surplus materials.

In addition to these garments, the $9.99 trousseau included a formal wedding gown of white celanese taffeta with panties and bra to match and a net veil, a bathing suit, playsuit, petticoat, and two other handbags. Ingenious fastenings of ties of braided material gave Mr. Cauderay's creations distinction, and eliminated the costs that brought other contestants over the $10 mark.

## Dressed Up to Stay at Home

### Pretty Housecoats Spell Comfort With Grace

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

This season's attractive housecoats, hostess ensembles, tea gowns and other types of negligée enable women to dress very comfortably at home without sacrificing aught of trimness and grace. In many of the models the silhouettes of formal frocks have been translated into such fluent drapery that foundation garments, so essential to more formal clothes, may be omitted if desired.

The summer repertory of negligées is extensively developed in cottons, particularly sheers, for cottons play dominant roles in every type of apparel and lend themselves to the frilly trimmings popular at this very feminine moment in fashions. Certain styles recur in all the price ranges, the difference lying in materials, trimmings, and workmanship rather than in the basic designs.

**Quaint Details**

Draped, shirtwaist, and basque tops associated with voluminous skirts, give opportunity for quaint details which often suggest period costumes. Materials are at hand also with which period and national styles can be further underscored. A case in point is the "Seventeenth Century, New Amsterdam" housecoat, whose picturesque lines, kerchief yoke, and silver buttons are delightfully Dutch and whose cotton print, copied from a Dutch-tile stove, confirms the idea. The gypsy housecoat has had a great vogue, but is believed to be on the way out. Close-fitting basque tops are becoming, particularly when cut in acute angles.

More elaborate and well-suited to informal dinners at home, even when guests are present, are hostess ensembles. They are most frequently composed of two units, an under-dress or very expansive petticoat, worn with a contrasted outer robe, cut in directoire, redingote, or polonaise fashion. The polonaise silhouette with fullness drawn back and gathered into a bustle effect, is very new and will probably prevail this autumn. The under-slip or petticoat may be of eyeleted muslin, tucked batiste, or lace-trimmed lawn and is likely to be trimmed up and down its length, like an inverted V, with bows.

**Tea Gowns**

Tea gowns are more suggestive of boudoirs and keyed to rather Frenchy apartments. If worn at an hour when dainty tidbits are served to bridge the fast between luncheon and a late dinner, the service would more naturally be relegated to some retired nook than take place in the drawing-room or on the terrace. Satin is a favorite material for the under-dress, and chiffon, tulle, or voile for the robe.

The amount of travel this summer has stimulated a number of good designs in traveling robes. One of the favorites is a wrap-around in cotton flannelette. These are frequently styled with fashionable back fullness and sashes that loop into bows in the back, and are ornamented with chenille embroidery and pipings of colored silks. Moreover, novel color alliances are to be found. We saw such a robe in royal-blue, with chartreuse and tomato bandings. Similar garments of flowered chintz are also discreet for the trips down the aisles of trains, boats, and planes to the washrooms. They are usually closed by zippers.

**Pajamas and Culottes**

Wide-legged pajamas with boxy jackets are another practical uniform for travel, and culottes with lumberjack tops are an alternative.

Practically every material in the summer pageant plays a part in the undress drama. Woven dots, woven or printed stripes and plaids, punched embroideries, flowered prints, solid-colored sheers, rayon crepes, lustrous sharkskin, ribbed weaves, and chenilles, multiply themselves into a large cast of dramatic fabrics.

The pastels are preferred and among them yellow is advancing into a position of prominence. The contrasts found in street and evening costumes are just as popular in negligées. Among these are violet and chartreuse; red-purple and pink; graduated greens; red cooled with white; plum harmonized with brown and purple; blues shaded off into greens.

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## Adventure in House Finding Mountains Included

### Astride Shanks' Mare They Pursued Their Quest With Persistence and High Hopes

**Adventures in Homemaking**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It was not intentional on my part. Several times, half laughingly, I had chided my wife for the way her letters were misleading people about our house and its locale. "On the south," she would write, "we look over the city. On the west, we have a splendid view of the Santa Monica mountains. And to the north, through stately deodars, we overlook the Sierra Madre range." But my chiding was little worth, for always she could reply: "It is the truth, isn't it?" And of course it was, but there was something misleading about it even so.

I hardly realized this, however, until one day a letter from a friend in London made me aware that I, too, had fallen under the spell wherein the Californian sees always the ideal in nature. "How wonderful," wrote my correspondent, "to have a little house overlooking the Sierra!" His enthusiasm shocked me. What kind of impression had I given? For between us and the Sierra there is fixed a gulf great enough to include Glendale, Burbank, Pasadena, and much beside. My friend's house, it may be, overlooks the Thames, but were he to compare his situation to our own with geographical strictness, he might just as well say that he overlooks all Europe!

**Symbols of Protection**

Let me pass lightly by this matter of the way in which the adopted Californian mistakes appreciation for geography, lest it be thought for a moment that he does not forever dwell at the very threshold of nature's wonderland! If I must stick to the absolute truth, admitting that ours is no house at all but only a third floor apartment, and that the Sierra Madre mountains are at least fifty miles away, let me plead that there is such wonder in being able to see them at all that we may be forgiven our exaggerations. Let me say, too, that we think there is no little wonder in merely having this apartment. I know there is nothing just like it anywhere else. In the happiest sense of the word, it is uniquely ours. We hoped for it, we found it, we earned it, we rejoice in it. The mighty mountains that we see from our windows seem but symbols of protection.

**These It Must Have**

It was such a view that we wanted. An abode we had to find, and within a week we must find it. It must be small, we said, yet not crowded. It must be environed by pleasantness and convenience. It must, moreover, be very inexpensive. It could be, we said, a house, a flat, or even a shack, but these qualifications it must have. And as, day after day, we saddled shanks' mare and rode forth on our quest, failure itself prompted us to keep hoping, hoping. . . .

"Some people," I said to my wife, "seem to think that if you want an inexpensive place, you have to sacrifice charm of environment. I do not think so." But my opinion seemed so ill-founded that we tried to go contrary to it by looking in some of the less desirable locations. For such retrenchment of idealism there was no reward. We decided that inasmuch as we were finding nothing at all, and that inasmuch as ultimately it would be just one place that we would need, we would keep our hopes high.

**Knocked at the Door**

The day came when they seemed realized. In front of an old house of fine and comfortable proportions, made especially attractive by the abundance of ivy which covered it, there stood a neat sign which read: "Apartment, suitable for quiet lady." I looked at my wife. Obviously, she qualified; it was I who constituted the problem. So, flinging discretion to the winds, I knocked at the door and said to the owner: "I am not a quiet lady, but I should like to see the apartment you have for rent."

The owner was the sort of person to whom one could say such sillinesses, for hers was a soul of poetry and humor. Her own little, amazingly attractive house, situated behind the larger building, was what emboldened me. For it was a Dutch cottage with a divided door and a brass knocker, and between her house and the entrance to "our" apartment was a garden of fairy-book design. Her whimsy and her humor, however, were more capacious than the apartment she was trying to rent, and with many a sigh and with much discussion, we decided to relinquish our enthusiasm for her place in favor of The Quiet Lady, when she should come.

Days passed. Grace in the matter of time had been given us, but we grew more and more eager to find just the right place. If there are apartments for quiet ladies, we argued, then there must be places for quiet couples of the sort who do not take readily to the idea of living in standardized quarters. And so, when for the tenth time I came across a rather noncommittal ad about an apartment in a district unexplored by us, it was with a conviction that at last our home had come.

**It Had**

It had. It was a three-room suite, as full of possibilities as a new engagement book. It had no garden, and there was linoleum on the living room floor, but it was clean. And it had magnificent windows, and outside of them rose, stately and strong, magnificent trees of the genus deodar. Moreover, the street was magnificent, charming, and of such repute that when you mention it, people raise their eyebrows as though they had been dealing unawares with one of America's sixty families. It was hardly the place, indeed, where I should have expected to find a third floor apartment. But the linoleum floor, the steep stairway, and the bright percale curtains in the kitchen gave me a pleasant feeling that here was a refined Bohemianism, a Latin Quarter surrounded by exclusiveness.

My wife saw this at once. "The linoleum," she said most thoughtfully, "is not nearly so unattractive as you said it was." And when we had put down our antique hooked rugs from Nova Scotia, and a large rug that one of our relatives had given us, we were in a position to refuse the offer of a handsome Oriental we might have had for the storing of it. Some pictures here, and a lamp there, and as a background for luxurious living, our books—and in a few days we felt that we measured up to the high standards of the neighborhood. And all our callers, thus far, have struck the keynote of appreciation by saying promptly, "Why, this is just the sort of place we've always wanted! Let's move!"

**They Remind Us**

Perhaps this is why it seems legitimate to us to say that our little house overlooks the Sierra Madre: they typify our mood. They remind us that of all the practicalities, nothing is more practical than persistence and high hopes. And as the fogs sometimes hide the mountains without removing them, so we are inspired not to be discouraged if the key sticks in the lock or the water is turned off just at dinner time. The mountains remind me of a truth which Emerson put into happy phrase: "If the man is self-possessed, happy, and at home, his house is deep-founded, indefinitely large and interesting, the roof and dome buoyant as the sky. Under the humblest roof, the commonest person in plain clothes sits there massive, cheerful, yet formidable, like the Egyptian colossi."

K. H. H.

The Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Kidney Bean Salad in Tomato Cups—A Hearty Dish for Outdoor Suppers

## GARDENING

### Next Year's Perennials From Seed Now

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

West Mansfield, Mass.

Raising one's perennial plants from seeds is exciting and not so difficult as many people imagine. This year we are keenly interested to see our results with Russell lupins and Pacific hybrid delphiniums.

The early part of August is an excellent time to plant seeds. Over a period of some years, certain points have impressed themselves as important in getting good results. First of all, don't use too rich soil in the starting bed or flat. A great many sets of directions state that it is best to use sifted soil in flats, but we have had good results by using a fine-toothed rake and preparing a section right in the open garden. Soften the soil to a depth of four inches and remove all stones and weed roots. Use no fertilizer or manure in the ground or when the tiny seedlings are getting started.

**Plant Shallow**

The seed should be planted very shallow. I imagine many gardeners fail to get a good stand because they put too much soil over the seeds. We can go by nature's procedure in this matter. When seed ripens on plants, the wind and rain eventually scatter them to the top of the ground. Here they are subjected again to wind and rain, but the chances are that they are covered very lightly. I think this is why each spring we see so many seedlings springing up naturally where last year's flowers were planted.

Third, the ground must be kept moist and shaded until the seeds come through. We like newspapers, folded in several thicknesses and held down with stones or sticks. A board will serve but it does not permit much air to circulate over the top of the soil.

**Like Baby Turkeys**

Next, when the tiny shoots start through the ground, remove the covering, but erect a shade for the middle hours of the day until the plants are throwing out their third or fourth leaves. Baby perennials are similar to baby turkeys—when they are young they are very, very tender; but as they mature, they are very hardy!

Gardeners disagree as to whether the seedlings should be set in their permanent locations the first fall, or given a transplant first. We like to transplant in September, before setting permanently the next spring. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, again using no fertilizer or manure. In late October or middle November (latitude of Boston) mulch with hay, leaves, or pine needles. Early the next spring, first of May, set in their destined homes, and in two or three weeks begin feeding. A few dollars for seeds means a great deal of enjoyment and an abundance of plants.

**A Friday Column**

Charmante

Modern in feeling although adapted from an authentic seventeenth century New Amsterdam costume, this cool, comfortable housecoat is made of a Trinka Van Dorn ever-fast cotton print, copied for Bonwit Teller from the design in the tiles of a Dutch stove, and in the original shades of chartreuse and violet. The silver buttons at the waist are copied from seventeenth century costumes.

## Play Clothes That Become The Older Woman

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Slacks, frequently preferred by the older woman, are cut rather full and the best form matches the shirt or blouse to them. Long-sleeved shirts are having a vogue and also drawstring blouses with bishop sleeves. Rayon-and-cotton mixtures prove cool, durable, and smart for these suits, but the popular sharkskin and crease-resistant linen offer alternative selections.

## Her Favorites For Dessert

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The following are my favorite cake, frosting, and ice cream recipes:

**Lightnin' Cake**

Place in bowl and stir rapidly
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
½ cup boiling water. Add
2 well beaten eggs. Sift together the following:
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 teaspoons spice (may be omitted)
¼ teaspoon salt. Add the dry ingredients alternately with
½ cup milk. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) in shallow square pan about 30 minutes. Ice as desired.

**French Pastry Frosting**

Mix and beat for 2 minutes
1½ cups confectioners sugar
1 tablespoon butter
⅛ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons hot cream or evaporated milk. Let stand 5 minutes to dissolve sugar. Beat well again and frost cake. If chocolate frosting is desired, add
2 tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon vanilla.

**Strawberry Special**

Boil to a thin syrup
1 pint water
2 cups granulated sugar. Add
1 cup fresh pineapple which has been sliced fine, and
4 egg yolks, slightly beaten. Cook again and stir over hot water, about 5 minutes. Cool. Slice
1 pint strawberries very thin and add to above custard. Fold in
1 pint whipped cream. Pour into freezing tray and freeze without stirring.

(Mrs.) J. S., Jr., Ohio

## Little, But Oh My!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Do you know the scarlet pimpernel? Is it a book, or a movie to you, or just itself, a tiny flower, asking no quarter, and growing in the veriest scattering of barren soil, high and dry on rocky cliffs, or between the bleached straws of forgotten high tides.

In appearance it is like the coral flowers on the "baby pins" of grandmother's day. The blossoms are tiny and precise, but because of their color, insistent. The color range includes coral, vermilion, and terra cotta; and we look in vain to find another wildling of this fascinating hue.

It mantles the high bluffs at Rockport, Massachusetts; it almost meets the tide at Bass Rocks; it has been found near Shannock, Rhode Island, on the edge of a pond where the sea makes in during the spring tides. Its brilliant petals stand out as the frail stems of the plant make their way through the flotsam strewn on the pebbly shore.

It would look so charming in the rock garden, but would it grow there? It would, and does! Coming up year after year, adding a welcome note of contrasting harmony to ajuga and blue campanula, it sings a merry note in the sun, closing its dear petals when shadows lengthen.

F. G. P.

## A Style Set by Kings

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

During his brief stay in America, and on the balcony of Buckingham Palace after his return, King George appeared in a double-breasted dinner jacket. For the last year or two it has been customary to put on a soft collar and shirt for this style and regard it as informal. But the King by adopting a wing collar and starched shirt has added to its status.

The garment in question has had a somewhat chequered career. It was launched by ex-King Alfonso at Deauville in the 1920's, but made little stir. Jack Buchanan, the actor, took it up and gave it a fillip. Yet most people looked askance and deemed it rather theatrical. For some time its fate hung in the balance until the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, wore one; its success was assured.

A. S. B.

## Hearty Bean Salads

This is the season when hearty salads really come into their own for outdoor luncheons and picnics as well as the supper served after some vigorous outdoor activity such as golf, swimming, badminton, or tennis.

Bean salads offer an excellent opportunity for the use of left-over beans as well as those cooked especially for the salad. When the left-over beans are few, make them into a family salad to accompany the meat course at dinner.

Bean salad combinations are conveniently elastic as they may be prepared equally well by using any of the popular varieties of beans. Some of the more common are navy, red kidney, lima, yellow-eye, black, and pea, each of which has a distinct flavor. All are available the year around either in the dried form or canned.

Here are some bean salad recipes that even the men folks will look forward to:

**Kidney Bean Salad**

Combine
2½ cups cocked kidney beans (canned or dried)
2 hard cooked eggs diced
½ cup diced celery
¼ cup diced green pepper
¼ cup chopped sweet pickle
Salt to taste. Blend with your favorite tart
Mayonnaise. Chill thoroughly and serve on lettuce or in fresh tomato cups.

**Navy Bean Salad**

Combine
2 cups cooked navy beans (canned or dried)
1 cup bean sprouts
¼ cup minced pimiento
¼ cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup diced celery
Salt to taste. Blend with your favorite tart
Mayonnaise. Chill thoroughly and serve on fresh green sweet pepper halves, or on a bed of salad greens.

**Other Combinations**

The following are other delicious ways of using white or kidney beans:

1—Combine beans with sliced or chopped onions or leeks, chopped pimiento, or small sliced tomatoes. Hard cooked egg for garnish.

2—Combine beans with chopped apple and grated onion.

3—Combine beans with diced cucumber, crisp bacon, and slivers of dill pickle

4—Combine beans with chopped crisp cabbage, and grated onion.

## Household Hints

**Cleaning Bed Springs**

A long-handled bottle brush obtainable at 10-cent stores is very satisfactory for dusting the coils of bed springs.

Mrs. S. S., Florida

**Removes Paint**

I have found that a little Spry rubbed into the hands after painting removes the paint (if not too much), and leaves the hands very smooth and soft.

Mrs. I. C., Massachusetts

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NEW YORK HOTELS

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STOP AT MONITOR ADVERTISED HOTELS

# Junior Forests Of Northwest In Protection Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Young forests and young people are to be brought together in the Junior Forest Council now established in the Douglas fir region of western Washington and Oregon.

Founders of the Council reason that since the junior forests are the future pay rolls of this generation the young people of today should begin to study their heritage. Junior forests are also likened to savings banks containing ten million of acres of wealth in young forests in the two States.

**Well Organized**

The Junior Forest Council is already well organized with its own headquarters. Chairman for Washington is Mr. T. S. Goodyear, State Forester, and for Oregon, Mr. J. W. Ferguson, State Forester.

The Council grew out of the need of teaching the value of the growing forest, now usually designated as so much brush. The public is well trained in the protection of the mature forest but the junior forest it is said needs crusaders, educated to its value.

In their first published statement the Council says:

"Today our stands of old timber are distant from the average community. The junior forests, growing on the first cut-over and on the pioneer clearing burns, are closer home. They are easily available for community study and work in forestry. To be maintained the junior forests require stronger protection efforts than the old timber. Summer drought makes young growth inflammable while the high, heavy canopy of the old forest retains protective moisture. Traveled roads criss-cross most junior forest areas. Campers, smokers, berry-pickers, hunters, fishermen and tourists traverse the timber-crop lands, use them, and often leave fires in their wake."

**Fires Waste**

"Forest fires burned more than 250,000 acres in all Washington and Oregon in 1938, All but a little of this acreage was in junior forest. There were 2,500 fires in the Douglas fir region alone, and practically all the devastation they wrought was in growing timber crops. The majority of the fires were man-set."

The function of the Council will be to gather and conserve material from the many forest agencies of the region and make it available and attractive to young people through the schools and other channels. The Council favors local problems in the field rather than strong centralized programs to cover the entire region.

## Costa Mesa Holds Scarecrow Fete

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COSTA MESA, Calif.—Pasadena has its great Tournaments of Roses, and Santa Barbara its colorful fiestas, but the little community of Costa Mesa, by reversing the usual order of things, is making a place for itself in the California sun with an annual scarecrow carnival.

The grotesque figures that line the main street of the village in carnival time are several steps removed from the nondescript tatterdemalions that the word "scarecrow" ordinarily suggests. There is more than a little of the art of caricature in the 75 or more entries originated each year, and as a medium of inexpensive expression of originality and ingeniousness in a rural community they can hardly be excelled.

Ideas are stressed, rather than elaborateness of conception, and the field of competition is open to young and old. Early in July the strange denizens of a "never, never" land take their stand along the main street, and for a brief period they literally stop traffic. This year it is estimated that 15,000 visitors were attracted to Costa Mesa by the display.

Tin cans, straw, wire, cardboard, iron pipe and wood are favorite materials. The prize winner this year was "Flora" a plump flower-covered figure. There was one robot-like group made entirely of iron pipe fittings.

## Van Antwerp Attacks U. S. Super-Patriots

DETROIT (AP)—Eugene I. Van Antwerp, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in an address over a nation-wide radio hookup July 19 warned the public of "self-appointed red, white and blue Stalins, Hitlers and Mussolinis" in the United States.

Referring to "certain superpatriots and opportunist demagogues who have suddenly discovered Americanism," Mr. Van Antwerp declared: "Hiding behind the American flag, they would have us believe the spirit of Americanism approves the promotion of class and racial hatreds. In one voice they sing the Star Spangled Banner. In the next they sing a hymn of hate to incite murder and riot. As specialists in the organization of hate societies these self-crowned saviors belong in our newest class of racketeers."

"Tolerance for the rights and privileges of others," he concluded, "is the essence of Americanism, either applied to religious freedom, free speech, a free press or other individual liberties. There must be a freedom for all or we have freedom for none."

## On Salzburg Program

VIENNA (AP)—Several hitherto unknown works of Mozart will be performed at this year's Salzburg festival, including a short C major symphony and a serenade nocturne in D major for two solo violins.

# Hotels and Resorts

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## 150th Anniversary Fete For Lighthouse Service

WASHINGTON (AP) — Coast Guard officials are compiling suggestions for ceremonies to mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Lighthouse Service.

The Lighthouse Service, recently consolidated with the Coast Guard, was the first of the Federal Government's service agencies to be established. Under a resolution by Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, the week of August 7 was set aside for the anniversary observance.

A major celebration is expected to be held at the Cape Henry Light, near Norfolk, Va., the first lighthouse built by the Federal Government. It was erected in 1790.

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HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

# The Home Forum



## In Mexico

When we were in Mexico, I woke early, for I had placed my pine-needle bed so that the first sunrise light shone on my face. Woodpeckers, squirrels, and bluejays liked the early brightness, too; I wondered how anyone could sleep through the cheerful and energetic sounds of their activity.

We were camped in a mountain valley beside a lake; all around the pines grew tall, and wind forever rustled in their upper branches. Before I crawled out of my sleeping-bag, I watched the needles on half of every tree begin to glow, like splinters of light. They were the rich color of isinglass church windows on old-fashioned Christmas cards.

While the other campers were sleeping, it was fun to walk among the trees as though I owned this world. Some mornings the lake was ruffled to match the sound of wind in treetops, other mornings it was so quiet that it held deep pictures of mountain tops and pine trees.

* * *

Once I saw a small doe alone; another morning a curious coyote circled camp, as interested in us as I was in him. He was larger than coyotes I've seen on our ranch at home, his coat was thicker, his tail more bushy. I saw a bobcat so big and tawny that, at first, I thought he was a young mountain lion. He moved slowly and alertly, as though he were stalking something—until he saw me. Then he disappeared in such a hurry that I felt breathless.

The most beautiful morning of all was the morning I heard—above the soughing of wind in branches—the clear faint ringing of bells. The chiming sounded nearer, and white sheep came walking slowly through the trees. I went to meet them and the first ones looked at me timidly, an old ewe stamped a dainty forefoot to frighten me if she could. I spoke softly and moved among them; and soon I was surrounded by sheep—five thousand strong. Rams with classically curved horns regarded me with dignity, and a few goats scampered past on dancing feet and leaped on boulders and over fallen trees. Hoofs made soft pattering sounds on pine needles, the bells played music, and there was the constant calling of ewes to their sturdy lambs. Two wise burros and a dog brought up the rear—the two Spaniards accompanying the flock seemed unneeded. The burros were free to graze as they walked. What impressed me most about them was the careful way they carried their big unwieldy-looking packs. They made wide detours to avoid scraping against trees; they balanced their burdens well when they went over barriers in the trail. The dog came up to me and tried his best to herd me in with the flock—and I very nearly went. Appearing through the trees, the sheep had looked like something out of faery. I felt as if I could follow them happily forever.

Some mornings I was not the only human awake. From across the lake came the hard sound of an ax, and smoke from Pancho's breakfast fire lifted into a blue haze. Pancho and another Mexican cowboy were in charge of the cattle and horses on whose range we were camped; we had made their acquaintance the first day we were there.

The Spanish-speaking member of our party had pointed to me and told Pancho that the Señorita also lived on a ranch, where there were cattle and horses. Whereupon Pancho politely inquired if the Señorita would care to ride his horse; and the Señorita, when the invitation was translated, said she certainly would.

"After a while," said Pancho in Spanish, "I'll bring over a horse."

"After a while," must mean the same as *mañana*, because it wasn't until the next afternoon that Pancho came riding on a bright sorrel pony.

Pancho looked thoughtful and preoccupied when we asked him the name of his pony. He pondered a long while before he said: "Sandino."

* * *

We made it known that we thought Sandino was a lovely name, and some minutes later I noticed Pancho looking at his beautiful pony with satisfaction, nodding his head, and repeating the name softly to himself. We think that the pony received his name then and there—that Pancho hadn't troubled to name him before we asked.

Pancho became very important to us; something was added to a day when he rode into camp. On days when he didn't come, we watched to see what time he rode home in the evening, and at night it gave us a friendly feeling to see his fire. When he did come, we all tried talking at once, until the Spanish-speaking one of us was hard put to keep our messages straight.

Pancho said yes, that he liked it here, that there was much snow in winter, that the lake was hardened with ice. Then it is a pleasant time, Pancho said, when the sun grows very bright again, and the warmth releases the water. Then, said he, all the trees begin to cry, and it is a beautiful sound.

But Pancho allowed himself to be a little critical of the few who try to farm in this part of Mexico. "They have no farming implements," he told us; "how can they expect crops when they farm with only two things—a hoe and a guitar?" In spite of his scorn, we felt that that must be a joyful way to farm; and we thought that Pancho, in his heart, agreed with us.

* * *

Before the morning of our leaving, I had learned a few Spanish words, so I could say a proper good-by. We met Pancho and Sandino at the gate on the way out and I was proud of my farewell speech.

Pancho also had a surprise. He lifted his sombrero and smiled happily, as he said in English: "Good-by, my friends."

His last sight of us—all open-mouthed wonder—must have amused him. Our last sight of him, standing tall and brown beside Sandino, is a picture to remember. We expect to find him there when we go back, for Pancho belongs just as much as the mountains and the deer, and the pine trees that cry.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

## *With the Coming of Apple Weather*

Cloudless and blue the night's warm hours drift
With never breeze of strength enough to lift
A single orchard leaf or stir the wonder
Of moonlight on the apples ripening under.

An owl is hooting somewhere in the hills.
His eyes are troubled by the glow that fills
Pine-shadowed pastures and the cool brook hollows.
He makes a farther flight; no echo follows.

A cowbell tinkles once. The moonlight flows
Mellow and deep among the haycock rows.
The farmyards sleep, with now and then the sound
Of taut green apples going to the ground.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —From the Collection of Huinck & Scherjon, Amsterdam

"MENDES' GOOSE": *A Painting by J. Teixeira de Mattos*

JOSEPH TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS, born in 1892, does not belong to any school. He does not exhibit at any of the regularly recurring exhibitions, but carries on his work in his own quiet way. Although for a time he was the pupil of Jessurun de Mesquita, nevertheless he is essentially a self-taught artist. He does a good deal of drawing and this has had an unmistakable influence on his painting, which interests us more from the point of view of line than of color.

Although Teixeira cannot be regarded as a colorist, yet he possesses a subtle feeling for fine nuances, which shows in his preference for certain subjects. Portraits, among which his self-portraits are outstanding, and still-life pictures represent his most important work.

Teixeira greatly admires the work of certain sculptors, and small pieces by Rädecker and Mendes da Costa are often to be noted in his pictures. In some of these paintings, especially in his animal figures and drawings from life, a touch of irony is discernible, and a faint smile seems to be peeping round the corner.

"Mendes' Goose," painted in 1936, is in nuances of gray, grayish-white, grayish-blue, a touch of beige and black. In his "Goose," the sculptor, Mendes da Costa, has seized and rendered a characteristic attitude of the bird with great fidelity. The painter in his turn has accentuated this by allowing the light to fall slantwise on the bird's head. The way in which he has placed the statuette gives an excellent impression of his feeling for composition and his love for the beauty of small things.

## Provincial Italy Hears "La Tosca"

INSIDE, HOWEVER, ALL was empty. It was nine o'clock by the big disk over the proscenium, but the advertised hour obviously meant nothing, unless it meant the hour at which the opera would not begin. . . .

At half past nine the musicians had not yet appeared in their pit. But no one was impatient. There were indeed harbingers of what was to come. One might have known the opera of the evening without bill-board or program or libretto. *La Tosca* was in the air. A tenor, apparently just behind the curtain, tried out his voice with scales, arpeggios and a few familiar phrases suggestive of Cavaradossi's music. Nobody listened. There was no disillusionment. On the floor detached individuals with no one to talk to held individual rehearsals, and hummed or sang in subdued voice snatches from Tosca's arias, or the sacristan's familiar bits. The same naïve performance proceeded from some of the boxes. Up-stairs, from the benches of the amphitheater, the less mannered, but not less musical, whistled the same bits. They know every note and how it should be sung, or at least how it is traditionally sung, and they are exacting about it, though they have no higher standard than their own experiences—and that is low at Taranto. There was another rehearsal on, back-stage—that of the chimes in the first act. It was perhaps not so much a rehearsal as that every one behind the curtain, in passing the bells, seemed to take a whack at them. And no one minded that.—From "Italian Holiday," by PAUL WILSTACH. (New York: McBride.)

## *When the Forest Speaks*

At first the forest seems without a tongue,
But, as one listens, deep amid the trees
One marks the trilling, chirping harmonies
Of scattered birds; and then the high notes wrung
By insect bands from fiddles tightly strung;
Twigs broken; and the lapping melodies
Of brooks far-off; and, like vague distant seas,
The gradual murmur of the wind among
Scarce-rustling foliage. He that bends an ear
Follows quail pattering where vine and shoot
Make a green wall, and tracks the tawny deer
Bounding through bracken from a chance pursuit.
So much to haunt the sense! such tales to hear!
Yet deaf men pass, and say the woods are mute!

STANTON A. COBLENTZ

## All Cromwell's Great Enterprises Began With Prayer

THE RUGGED OUTCAST Cromwell, he is the man of them all in whom one still finds human stuff. The great savage *Baresark*: he could write no euphemistic *Monarchy of Man*; did not speak, did not work with glib regularity; had no straight story to tell for himself anywhere. But he stood bare, not cased in euphemistic coat-of-mail; he grappled like a giant, face to face, heart to heart, with the naked truth of things! That, after all, is the sort of man for one. I plead guilty to valuing such a man beyond all other sorts of men. Smooth-shaven Respectabilities not a few, one finds, that are not good for much. Small thanks to a man for keeping his hands clean, who would not touch the work but with gloves on! . . .

It is the character of a prophetic man; a man with his whole soul *seeing*, and struggling to see.

On this ground, too, I explain to myself Cromwell's reputed confusion of speech. To himself the internal meaning was sun-clear; but the material with which he was to clothe it in utterance was not there. He had *lived* silent; a great unnamed sea of Thought round him all his days; and in his way of life little call to attempt *naming* or uttering that. With his sharp power of vision, resolute power of action, I doubt not he could have learned to write Books withal, and speak fluently enough:—he did harder things than writing of Books. This kind of man is precisely he who is fit for doing manfully all things you will set him on doing. Intellect is not speaking and logicising; it is seeing and ascertaining. Virtue, *Vir-tus*, manhood, *hero*-hood, is not fair-spoken, immaculate regularity; it is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Tugend*, *dow*-ing or *Dough*-tiness), Courage and the Faculty to *do*. This basis of the matter Cromwell had in him. . . .

Cromwell's habit of prayer is a notable feature of him. All his great enterprises were commenced with prayer. In dark inextricable-looking difficulties, his Officers and he used to assemble, and pray alternately, for hours, for days, till some definite resolution rose among them, some "door of hope," as they would name it, disclose itself. . . . Cromwell's prayers were likely to be "eloquent," and much more than that. His was the heart of a man who *could* pray.—THOMAS CARLYLE, in "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History."

## The Seen and the Unseen

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE PSALMIST SANG (Psalms 119:18), "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." It is plain that the Psalmist desired clearer spiritual vision, in order that he might discern reality. This is also the need of the age today, that the unseen realities, which are abundantly available in God's kingdom, may be spiritually discerned and utilized by humanity.

God's law is the law of Love, the healing law which Jesus understood and demonstrated; and it is eternally available now. Each one should pray, "Open thou mine eyes," and each one should diligently seek to be governed by the ever-operative law of divine Love in the working out of his daily problems. In proportion to one's spiritual vision, one finds the correct solution to all problems. Governed by divine intelligence, one avoids mistakes. Guided by the light of Truth, one sees clearly each step to take. Directed by divine Principle, he subordinates the material to the spiritual, the human to the divine, and thus gains spiritual vision which transcends materiality and discerns the eternal and real.

The prevalent tendency is to accept as real and tangible only that which one can see, hear, feel, taste, or smell. In other words, one accepts mainly the testimony of the five physical senses. This attitude disregards the fact that the testimony of these senses is not dependable, and that they deal largely with the changing phenomena of human experience. Because mortal sense sees only the externalization of its own mental concepts, something higher and better, namely, spiritual sense, is required to discern the deep realities of spiritual existence.

Mary Baker Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 86): "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." She further states (*ibid.*, p. 260): "Mortals must change their ideals in order to improve their models. A sick body is evolved from sick thoughts." Now it is quite evident that no one ever saw a "sick" thought. What is seen is but the result of entertaining it. No one ever saw hatred, malice, anger, or jealousy, yet these seem to obtain in human consciousness, and to produce discordant results. These are all part of the unreal and delusive, and can be overcome only by individual, spiritual right thinking.

That mortal mind "believes what it sees" is plainly evident in human experience. It is firmly convinced of the reality of its own misconceptions, and is not willing to relinquish them. To such thinking, "seeing is believing," until Christian Science illuminates the darkness of material belief, displacing error with Truth. In this process of spiritual development, the presence of divine Love becomes clearly discernible, and its healing effects are made manifest. Thus it is that the individual begins to see and know himself as he really is, as individual consciousness governed by, reflecting or expressing the one infinite Mind, God.

The Apostle Paul states (II Corinthians 4:18), "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." The eternal verities governing man are Life, Truth, and Love. These are unseen to the material senses. It is also plain that no one ever saw honesty, faith, courage, virtue, wisdom, intelligence, or understanding, and yet these are the characteristics of godliness, forever expressed by man.

The Christian Scientist sees clearly that all reality is of God, good, and that error—unreality—is His supposititious opposite. To thought which accepts the evidence of the material senses, the unreal appears to be real, and this notwithstanding its temporary and perishable nature. While to spiritual sense "that only is real which reflects God" (Science and Health, p. 478). It is plain that whatever reflects or expresses God is necessarily real, substantial, eternal, indestructible.

Paul also states (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Spiritual vision sees that which is unseen to material sense. It also enables one to unsee what material sense seems to see. To unsee error is as important at times as to see Truth, for to unsee error is mentally to displace and destroy it.

No one wants to be deceived. Each honest individual wants to be consciously cognizant of the absolute realities of being, and to be able to express these realities. Experience has taught the Christian Scientist that Christ Jesus is the Way-shower, that his is the way of Life, and that to walk therein is the part of wisdom and discretion. Moreover, he thus finds himself increasingly able to discern reality and to differentiate between the real and the unreal—between the seen and the unseen. This desirable result may be attained by each one who seeks the guidance of divine Love.

Christian Scientists throughout the world are demonstrating the truth about God and His creation, because they have gained that enlightened vision which sees and comprehends spiritual reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

## Il Visibile e l'Invisibile

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL SALMISTA CANTÒ (Salmo 119:18): "Apri gli occhi miei ond'io contempli le meraviglie della tua legge". È ovvio che il Salmista desiderava una visione spirituale più chiara, per poter discernere la realtà. Questo è pure il bisogno dell'epoca oggigiorno, che le realtà invisibili, che sono abbondantemente valevoli nel regno di Dio, vengano percepite spiritualmente e vengano utilizzate dall'umanità.

La legge di Dio è la legge dell'Amore, la legge sanatrice che Gesù comprese e dimostrò; ed essa è eternamente efficace ora. Ognuno dovrebbe pregare: "Apri gli occhi miei", ed ognuno dovrebbe diligentemente cercare di essere governato dalla legge continuamente operativa del divino Amore nel risolvere i suoi problemi quotidiani. Secondo la propria visione spirituale, si trova la soluzione a tutti i problemi. Governati dalla divina intelligenza, si evitano errori. Guidati dalla luce della Verità, si vede chiaramente ogni passo da prendere. Diretti dal divino Principio, si subordina il materiale allo spirituale, l'umano al divino, e così si acquista la visione spirituale, che trascende la materialità e si discerne l'eterno ed il reale.

La tendenza prevalente è di accettare come reale e tangibile soltanto quello che si può vedere, udire, toccare, gustare, o odorare. In altre parole, si accetta principalmente la testimonianza dei cinque sensi fisici. Quest'attitudine non considera il fatto che la testimonianza di questi sensi non è certa, e che essi riguardano in gran parte i fenomeni mutevoli dell'umana esperienza. Siccome il senso mortale vede soltanto l'esteriorizzazione dei propri concetti mentali, occorre qualche cosa di più elevato e di migliore, cioè il senso spirituale, per discernere le profonde realtà dell'esistenza spirituale.

Mary Baker Eddy dichiara (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 86): "La mente mortale vede ciò che crede colla stessa certezza colla quale crede ciò che vede. Essa sente, ode, e vede i propri pensieri". Ella dichiara inoltre (*ibid.* pag. 260): "I mortali devono cambiare i loro ideali per migliorare i propri modelli. Un corpo malato si è sviluppato da pensieri malati". Ora è molto evidente che nessuno ha mai veduto un pensiero "malato". Ciò che si vede è soltanto il risultato di dargli alloggio. Nessuno ha mai veduto l'odio, la malizia, l'ira o la gelosia, eppure queste qualità sembrano esistere nella coscienza umana, e produrre risultati discordanti. Queste fanno tutte parte dell'irreale e dell'ingannevole, e possono essere sopraffatte soltanto dall'individuo retto pensiero spirituale.

Che la mente mortale "crede ciò che vede" è certamente evidente nell'esperienza umana. Essa è fermamente convinta della realtà delle proprie illusioni, e non vuole abbandonarle. Per tale modo di pensare, "vedere è credere", fino a che la Scienza Cristiana illumina l'oscurità della credenza materiale, sostituendo la Verità all'errore. In questo processo di sviluppo spirituale, la presenza del divino Amore diviene chiaramente discernibile, ed i suoi effetti sanativi sono resi manifesti. Così avviene che l'individuo comincia a vedersi ed a riconoscersi come egli realmente è, quale una coscienza individuale governata da Dio, riflettente ossia esprimente Iddio, l'unica Mente infinita.

L'Apostolo Paolo dichiara (II Corinzi 4:18): "Mentre abbiamo lo sguardo intento non alle cose che si vedono, ma a quelle che non si vedono; poichè le cose che si vedono son solo per un tempo, ma quelle che non si vedono sono eterne". Le verità eterne che guidano l'uomo sono la Vita, la Verità e l'Amore. Queste sono invisibili ai sensi materiali. È anche chiaro che nessuno ha mai visto l'onestà, la fede, il coraggio, la virtù, la sapienza, l'intelligenza, o l'intendimento, eppure queste sono le caratteristiche del divino, e sempre espresse dall'uomo.

Lo Scientista Cristiano vede chiaramente che tutta la realtà è di Dio, il bene, e che l'errore—l'irrealtà—è il Suo ipotetico opposto. Al pensiero che accetta l'evidenza dei sensi materiali, l'irreale sembra essere reale, e questo nonostante la sua natura effimera e caduca. Mentre che a senso spirituale "è reale soltanto ciò che riflette Dio" (*Science and Health*, pag. 478). È chiaro che tutto ciò che riflette o esprime Dio è di necessità reale, sostanziale, eterno, indistruttibile.

Paolo dichiara pure (I Corinzi 2:9), "Le cose che occhio non ha vedute, e che orecchio non ha udite e che non son salite in cuor d'uomo, son quelle che Dio ha preparate per coloro che l'amano". La visione spirituale vede ciò che è invisibile al senso materiale. Ci rende pure capaci di non vedere ciò che il senso materiale sembra che veda. Non vedere l'errore è a volte altrettanto importante che di veder la Verità, poichè non vedere l'errore significa rimuoverlo e distruggerlo mentalmente.

Nessuno vuole essere ingannato. Ogni individuo onesto vuole essere consciamente consapevole delle assolute realtà dell'essere, e di essere capace d'esprimere queste realtà. L'esperienza ha insegnato agli Scientisti Cristiani che Cristo Gesù è la Guida, che la sua è la via della Vita, e che camminare in essa è il compito della saggezza e della prudenza. Inoltre egli si trova così di più in più capace di discernere la realtà e di discriminare fra il reale e l'irreale—fra il visibile e l'invisibile. Questo risultato desiderabile può essere raggiunto da chiunque cerca la guida del divino Amore.

Gli Scientisti Cristiani stanno dimostrando la verità su Dio e la Sua creazione in tutto il mondo, perchè hanno acquistato quella visione illuminata che vede e comprende la realtà spirituale.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *Oklahoma Night*

The golden mauve of July twilight
lingers over the lawns like mist
over a river,
blending gradually into the silver of starlight—
an afterglow of the day's white brilliance.

EDITH HILL CARNES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year | $12.00 | Three months | $3.00 |
| Six months | $6.00 | One month | $1.00 |

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939

# Early Break In Drought Is Forecast

**Air current from Gulf of Mexico is said to be bearing much-needed moisture for N. E.**

While the United States Department of Agriculture was estimating that thirsty crops could go several days longer without rain, the Weather Bureau today reported slight indications for showers through Central New England, on Sunday night.

The potential showers, being borne on a body of Mexican Gulf tropical air, may be deferred by sudden evaporation, according to the Weather Man. However, this same current has brought 3.27 inches of rain to Augusta, Georgia, and more than an inch of rain to many way stations.

Rain has not fallen locally since July 15, when .10 of an inch was recorded. Otherwise, there have only been three days when more than a fraction of an inch titillated the delicate Weather Bureau instruments atop the Federal Building.

**Low Precipitation**

The total precipitation for the first 20 days of the month was 1.83 inches, against a normal 3.38. However, the area might have done worse, as in 1928, when only .37 of an inch descended during the entire month.

Immediate forecast for Boston, New England and eastern New York is the continuation of generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Meanwhile, industry as well as agriculture has begun to feel effects of the rainless days.

Electricians at the Pacific Mills, in Lawrence, Mass., turned off one of their powerful water turbines, cutting their water power one-third its normal strength, and other mills were asked to curtail by the Essex Company, which holds the rights over the water that flows through the city's mill canals.

**Merrimack Low**

River observers said the Merrimack was at its lowest in almost three years and there was little water upstream, according to the Associated Press.

A curtailment, ordered in Lawrence on Monday, was lifted temporarily yesterday, but the big plants quickly used up the conserved water supply and the orders to ease down went out again today.

Farmers reported their position critical, with the July rainfall sharply below normal, and some said next week's weather might determine the success or failure of their crops.

The Federal Government's crop reporting service said reports to them indicated crop damage was "still mostly potential," adding that "it's mostly a question of whether we'll get some rain before we get more hot weather."

Government observers said such things as lettuce probably would be affected first.

Burned lawns were common throughout the six New England states and small ponds in which hurricane-felled timber has been stored were drying up. It was the tenth rainless day in southern Maine.

# Autoists See Red When Lights Stick For Hour on Pike

Horns honked and drivers fumed when 17 synchronized traffic lights on the Newburyport Turnpike turned red, about 10:15 o'clock last night, and remained on "stop" continuously until 11:45.

A tie-up ensued between the Melrose line and South Lynnfield until motorists decided the lights were out of order and proceeded by jumps along the road.

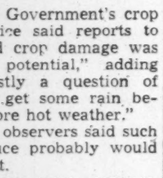
Patrolman Ernest Dunham of Saugus, sent out in response to the first report that the lights were out of order examined the lights one by one.

On the eighth light he found a loose bulb. After it was screwed tight, the motorists got the "go" green for a change.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly and variable winds becoming northeast to east and southerly.




**For Central New England on Sunday:** Somewhat indefinite indications of showery weather and slightly warmer.

**All New England:** Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Gentle to moderate northeast shifting to east or southeast winds over south portion and gentle variable becoming southerly over north portion and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 66 | 75 | Minneapolis | 66 | 86 |
| Bermuda | 77 | 84 | New Orleans | 81 | 90 |
| Chicago | — | 71 | New York | 69 | 78 |
| Denver | 60 | 104 | Norfolk | 65 | 74 |
| Helena | 54 | 64 | Philadelphia | 67 | 82 |
| Kansas City | 75 | 90 | St. Louis | 68 | 85 |
| Los Angeles | 65 | 79 | San Francisco | 58 | 80 |
| Miami | 83 | 89 | Washington | 63 | 71 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 21.
B—Maximum, July 20.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 3:46 p. m.; height 10.8 feet
Saturday, 4:09 a. m.; height 10.4 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m.

# Legislature Abandons Early Prorogation Hope

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Prorogation of the Legislature by Aug. 1, the recent goal of House and Senate leaders, had already been abandoned as hopeless even before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued his threat to keep the General Court in session unless a satisfactory new tax program is adopted.

Since the House and Senate members returned to work following the 10-day recess over the July 4th week, legislative progress has not been as swift as expected.

The House Committee on Ways and Means still has more than 100 bills before it for consideration, including the important tax measure proposed by the Governor. A total of nearly 250 bills are still in the legislative work.

Therefore, despite the newly expressed hopes of the leaders that work can be completed by Aug. 5 the general opinion at the State House is that Aug. 15 is a more likely closing date.

**Prorogation Month**

August has been a favorite prorogation month for the past several years. In 1935 the Legislature did not prorogue until Aug. 18, to establish a record. In 1938 this record was broken when the House and Senate failed to close shop until Aug. 24.

The Legislature may tackle the new revenue problem next week. It is expected several days of debating will be necessary to get rid of this issue. In fact it is anticipated that one or more special messages from the Governor will be forthcoming on the subject before the problem is solved.

But taxation is not the only problem. The legislators still must settle the question of their own salaries. The House several weeks ago passed a bill establishing their salary for the present session term at $3,500. Without salary legislation the legislators will receive only $2,000 total for the two-year term instead of the previous $4,000.

**Still Has Bill**

The Senate Committee on Ways and Means still has this bill before it. It is expected it will recommend a $3,000 salary for the two-year period, starting with the present term. The House bill provided for the $3,000 salary after the present term.

Another knotty problem is that of redistricting the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts.

Nor has the Legislature finally disposed of the Governor's proposals to abolish the State Division of Securities and the State Division of Smoke Abatement. Both these proposals have been vigorously fought and it is not yet certain whether the Governor, even with a strong Republican majority in the Legislature, will be victorious.

In addition several bills concerning the various cities and towns must be acted upon at this session inasmuch as the Legislature will not meet next year.

Furthermore, the problem of eliminating or reducing sewage pollution of Boston Harbor and tributary streams is still before the Legislature. The $24,717,000 program to purify the Harbor and streams is being given serious consideration. **Edgar M. Mills**

# Mosquitoes on the Charles Draw Legislative Disfavor

Canoeists as well as residents along the serpentine Charles, and shore dwellers of towns it passes through, may take some comfort in the House today reporting favorably on a resolve calling for an investigation by the State Department of Public Health into the "mosquito nuisance" on the river between Dover and Boston.

Presumably, the object of this latest of investigations will be to stifle the song and parry the stab of the winged pests. How that is to be accomplished, the resolve does not state beyond suggesting the report survey be in by December, 1940.

Residents of Dover, Needham, Westwood, Dedham and Newton today were reported, despite the House vote, as not relaxing in their technique of a quick slap at a punctured spot in their own personal "investigation" of the mid-summer nuisance.

The study is to include the effect of lowering the dams at Charles River Village and Newton Upper Falls at certain times of the year. This study is to be undertaken by the State Reclamation Board.

The money—ahem. No State money will be spent. Cities and towns along the river will have to meeet any expense of the recommendations. The December, 1940, report (when the mosquito nuisance ordinarily has abated, or at least is not at its peak) will cover estimates of costs of improvements to chase the mosquito and suggest legislation necessary to accomplish this end.

# Tobin Clerk Gets $4,500 Job

William T. Doyle of Jamaica Plain, chief clerk in Mayor Maurice Tobin's office, was today appointed Secretary of the Boston Transit Commission at a salary of $4,500 annually. This signifies not only a jump of $1,500 a year in salary for Mr. Doyle but also shifts him from a temporary post to a permanent Civil Service position. The appointment was approved by Mayor Tobin and by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Doyle now goes to work for Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Transit Commissioner.

# *All U. S. Stamps From 1847 to Now Coming to Boston*

Philatelists will welcome the news given out today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague that the Post Office Department now has on tour a motorized exhibit car, containing specimens of all United States adhesive postage stamps, covering the period from 1847 to the present.

The philatelic display car will be on public exhibition in several sections of the Boston Postal District for about two weeks, from Aug. 17-30. It will be shown in downtown Boston during the week commencing Monday, Aug. 21, and will be in conjunction with, and a special feature of the national convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, which will be in session, Aug. 20-24.

Included in the exhibit will be a miniature rotary-stamp printing press in operation, with samples of the dies, rolls, and plates used in the production of postage stamps.

# Squalus Inspection Depends on Weather; Little New Damage

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21 (AP)—Weather permitting, divers hoped today to complete inspection of the port side of the submarine Squalus, a task from which they were barred yesterday by a tangle of hose lines and wires used in the first, futile lifting effort.

Eight divers got down to the starboard bow, however, and brought back heartening reports that the vessel escaped serious damage in its second rearing plunge July 13.

The main bow ballast tank water vent was closed and new air lines were attached to the forward torpedo room connections, as the undersea workers began laying the groundwork for another attempt to raise the $4,000,000 craft and bring it home to port.

# Hudson C. of C. To Pay $600 Due Watchman

**Wage-Hour law violation settled out of court—Town's shoe plants previously involved.**

The New Deal Administration, which has had many clashes with Chambers of Commerce over the relations between business and government, today drew attention to the activities of a small Chamber of Commerce at Hudson, Mass., which allegedly has been employing a watchman seven days a week, approximately 12 hours a day at a weekly pay of $10.

While drawing the spot-light of publicity to what it termed a "clear-cut" violation of the Wage and Hour Law, the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division tactfully arranged in private conferences for rectification of the watchman's status and thus avoided the necessity for prosecution in the Courts.

While the Chamber had been hailed in the Eastern Massachusets community for lifting it out of a depression by bringing in two shoe plants, there was disappointment recently when the two firms, the Ascutney Shoe Company and the Fisher Shoe Company, were found guilty of underpaying their employees and fined $7,000 each in the Federal Court here.

The episode which brought the Chamber directly into the news today was the informal settlement between Thomas H. Eliot, New England Wage and Hour Administrator, and Boone Paulino, President of the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the status of the Watchman, Abraham Paragian, employed by the Chamber.

Mr. Paragian has worked many hours above the 44-hour weekly maximum without extra compensation, his pay averaging 11½ cents an hour compared with the national minimum of 25 cents, Mr. Eliot declared today. It is understood that another watchman now is sharing Mr. Paragian's work with him, and that the Chamber has been asked to pay Mr. Paragian $600 in back pay.

"Mr. Paulino has shown a very co-operative attitude," Mr. Eliot continued. "I understand the law is now being complied with. The fact that it is a Chamber of Commerce and not an industrial establishment makes no difference. The Chamber was paying the wages of a man whose employment was in connection with production of goods for interstate c ommerce. It is surprising that a Chamber of Commerce should be guilty of such a clear-cut violation."

# Road Is Completed Nearly to Summit Of Mount Belknap

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LACONIA, N. H., July 21—A road up Mount Belknap to within a 20-minute walk of the summit has been completed to the extent that it is passable for automoblie traffic, according to the State Department of Forestry and Recreation.

Road work was started by CCC boys but they were called off the project before it was completed.

The State Highway Department has tarred the finished portion and has provided a turn-out at the upper end so it may be used without further delay.

Opening does not change plans to complete the road to the mountain top, it is said.

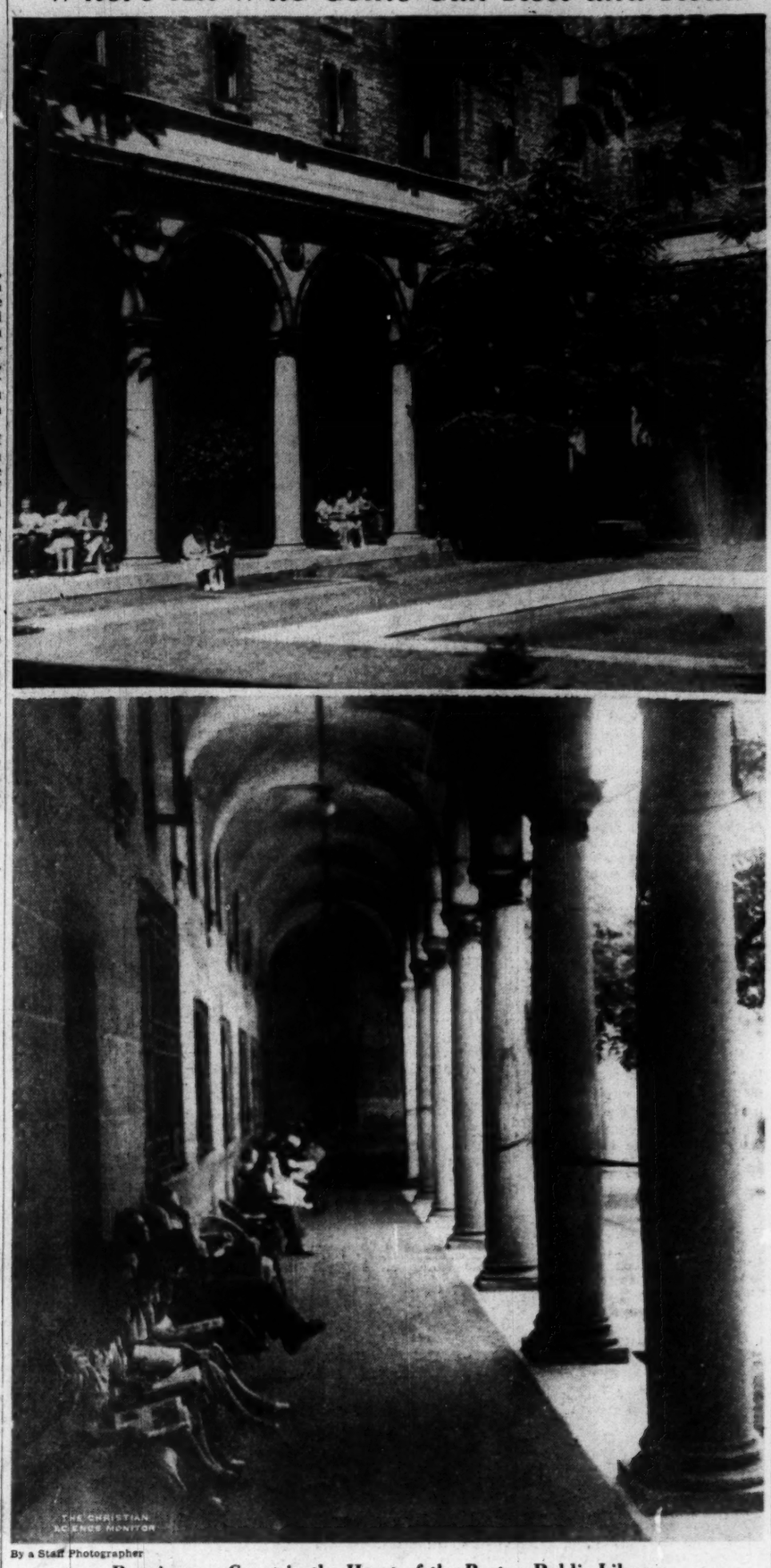
# Saltonstall Signs Bill for Protecting Women and Children

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed into law a bill extending the scope of a Massachusetts law protecting women and children from exploitation by their employers through overwork.

The new law sets up the same 48-hour week for women and minors employed in offices, private clubs, letter shops, financial institutions, theaters and all other places of amusement, and garages, as is now in force for those employed in stores and factories.

Under the new statute, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries is given authority to permit office workers to do more than nine hours in one day, provided they do not exceed 48 in one week.

# *Where All Who Come Can Rest and Read*



By a Staff Photographer

**Renaissance Court in the Heart of the Boston Public Library**

**Top: Looking across the Italian Renaissance courtyard—at patrons who prefer the sun. Lower: Down the Colonnades in the outdoor reading room—retreat of those seeking shade.**

# *Library Court Entices Summer Throngs*

For those who would avoid the "Sahara" sandstorms and the sun glare along the subway extension up Huntington Avenue, the Renaissance Court of the Boston Public Library has become the retreat of hundreds daily.

Not all are bent on culture. From 9 to 9 there is a continuous stream of customers, some of whom come for serious reading, some to sun bathe, some to seek shade in the cool colonnades, and some to snooze with a newspaper for a blind.

**Fountain and Trees**

One could hardly find a more pleasant spot for a quiet morning or a peaceful afternoon or twilight rest. McKim, Mead, and White, when they erected the building in 1895, made the central court the heart of the dignified building, and now with its tinkling fountain and its boxwood trees it is a retreat from the bang-bang tempo of City din.

Attendants can identify regular "customers." Some arrive promptly at nine in the morning and pick their favorite locations. A number take up a place in the sun and then move their chair hour by hour to follow the sun's path.

Others come for the day and bring their lunch. Knitting and sewing do not attract a second glance. Summer school students frequently spend their lunch hours, or the late afternoon in a shaded corner, discussing weighty problems of world scope encountered on their curricula at school.

Some visit the court to do nothing but loaf—and that seriously and with all their imagination.

This outdoor reading room, if plans of the library board are carried out, will draw even more visitors this summer. On the press is a leaflet designed for out-of-town visitors, an invitation for them to include the library in their tour of Boston.

The front cover will carry a line drawing of the route from the National Youth Administration booth on Boston Common to Copley Square and the library. Inside will be neatly arranged and digested facts. These probably are new to many Bostonians.

Did you know—

The library is "the first large public library in the world?"

Has a Central Library and 31 branches with a circulation of 5,000,000 books a year?

One of every three borrowers is a pupil in the Boston Public School system?

If these pupils stood in single file the line would extend 16 miles?

That every resident of Boston could borrow two books and there would still be 100,000 volumes on the shelves?

That the Library carries newspapers of every State in the Union, every country in the world, in practically every spoken language?

Of course you didn't know.

**E. B. T.**

## Horse Is 'Willing' To Join the Union

*By the Associated Press*

Springfield, Mass., July 21

Richard H. Smith awaited breathlessly today a ruling on whether he and his horse would have to join the local Hoisting Engineers Union.

James Bird, Business Agent for the local, advised a contractor building a new school here that a licensed hoisting engineer should be employed to lead the horse, which is used to haul up pails of mortar to masons building a smokestack. Mr. Bird said normally an engine-driven hoisting apparatus would be used.

Mr. Smith, driver of the horse, amiably said he was willing to join the union and so was his horse. Union officials went into a huddle with the construction foreman to work out the answer.

## Five N. E. Congressmen To Attend Oslo Meeting

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Five New England members of Congress probably will visit Oslo, Norway, this summer as delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. They are Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island and Representatives Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, and Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire.

Mr. Wigglesworth said he would go provided Congress adjourned at an early date. Mr. Stearns and Mr. Holmes plan to leave Aug. 2 from New York. The conference, attended by members of the governing bodies of many nations, opens Aug. 15.

# Counsel Argue On Evidence In Callahan Case

**Saltonstall to decide if hearing can rest on testimony given on only two charges.**

The question of whether William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, "squandered" a large part of the $19,000,000 he spent on hurricane and flood-repair contracts or acted as a frugal public servant in this matter was argued before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today as the latter weighed removal charges against the Commissioner.

On the one hand, Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the Special Commission seeking Mr. Callahan's removal, asked the Governor to oust the Commissioner and "render justice that will make the law feared by those who defy it." On the other hand, Mr. Callahan's attorney and brother-in-law, John L. Murphy, pictured his client as an efficient administrator who had become the victim of "slander, innuendo, and malice."

**Governor to Decide**

The arguments were given as a result of announcement by Mr. Rugg late on Wednesday that he would rest his case on the testimony which he had presented in the last two weeks in support of the first two of 14 charges of negligence and waste brought by the Special Commission.

Following today's summations by the lawyers, the Governor is expected to render a decision as to whether he will hear testimony on the remaining charges or decide upon Mr. Callahan's fitness on a basis of what already has been offered. On the issue of Mr. Callahan's fitness, the Executive Council also must vote.

The attorneys' pleas were finished at 2:38 this afternoon, and the Governor took the case under advisement.

**Ultimate Issue Set**

Mr. Rugg told the Governor: "The facts indubitably established make it clear that William F. Callahan is unfit to hold longer the office of Commissioner of Public Works."

He said the "one ultimate issue" is "whether public funds have been squandered." "There is no issue involving corruption," he went on. "There is no charge here of criminal responsibility. This inquiry has not attempted to trace to their final resting place any of the appalling profits that must have been received by some."

He denied that winter weather conditions or th need for speed made necessary the high prices on the Jacob's Ladder and Mohawk Trail contracts. He said most of the work was done in October, November, April, May, and "even June."

**Division of Jobs**

He contended that if speed was the first consideration, each job should have been divided among three contractors and not given to one at an "outrageous price."

He claimed the excess paid on the two highways in Western Massachusetts totaled $343,000, and that the excess paid on tree-removal contracts throughout the State amounted to $406,000.

Earlier, Mr. Murphy accused the Special Commission and Mr. Rugg of using "unfair" and "unjudicial" tactics.

"When a Commission comes in here with 14 charges and drops 12 of them," Mr. Murphy exclaimed to Governor Saltonstall at the close of his final arguments on the two charges being considered, "or not prosses them, or does not go through with them, I say to you that if we were in a court, we would ask for a dismissal of the remaining charges for lack of prosecution.

"We can't do that here, but I know you will not say that is quite fair procedure."

**Tree Removal Contracts**

The two charges on which testimony has been heard concerned contracts for tree removals in hurricane-swept areas of the State and for the clearing of the Jacob's Ladder and Mohawk Trail highway routes in the western part of the State.

"I realize the Governor's time is limited," Mr. Murphy said, "but I had hoped to bring to the public our side on all the charges. I feel so grateful to Your Excellency for your conduct of the proceedings."

**Achievements Ignored**

The defense attorney accused the Commission of ignoring all the achievements of the Commissioner and indulging solely in criticism in its report.

"From a reading of the report," he said, "I contend they would not even agree that the Commissioner has a good appetite."

## *Almost Half G. E. Group In the Over-40 Class*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Forty-eight per cent of the employees of the General Electric Company here are more than 40 years old, the firm announced today.

More than half of that group, the announcement continued, are more than 50 years old. The company said "Mr. Average Employee" was 39 years old, with 12½ years service, and an American citizen. Sixty-one per cent of the workers had more than 10 years of service and 13 per cent had more than 25 years.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 10

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Prison Without Bars," with Edna Best. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Romance of the Redwoods." 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Daugnters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

**Normandie—**
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Tomorrow: "Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Blackwell's Island," with J. Garfield.

**University—**
Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Society Lawyer," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

**State and Orpheum—**
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Orpheum: 9:30. Both Theaters: 12:40 a. m., 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:49, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron." 2:16, 5:22, 8:28.

**South Station Theater—**
"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Al Jolson. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

**Tremont—**
"Cowboy and the Lady," with Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Metropolitan—**
Holding over Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

**Keith Memorial—**
"I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55.

**Repertory—**
"Stand Up and Fight," with Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery. Also "Sea Devils," with Preston Foster and Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**Trans-Lux—**
"San Francisco," with Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas. 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:20, 8.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Blind Alley," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Chester Morris. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "East Side of Heaven," with Joan Blondell, Bing Crosby and Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

**Uptown—**
"Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

## Esplanade Concert

**Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—**

Polonaise from "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. 6, Pastoral (First two movements) ..... Beethoven
Spanish Dance from "Vida Breve" ..... de Falla
Italian Caprice ..... Tchaikovsky
Arrangement of an Irish Tune ..... Grainger
Roses From the South, Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Only One Vienna, March ..... Schrammel

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Egyptian Portraits by Miss Eaton, 11 a. m.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As far as we can make out, the average woman believes that to a man "a shirt is a shirt is a shirt." (With all due apologies and credit to Gertrude Stein, of course!) Or, if all this is still an enigma to you, we mean that they seem to think that most men look at shirts as a necessary evil, as a bit of covering, or in other words, as just a shirt.

Now of course we'll admit that some of them no doubt do just this . . . but we do believe that there are also endless men who appreciate the detail, the material, the style, and the quality in a shirt. That is if they're given a chance to. One's budget can of course limit one's selection . . . hence we call your attention to the opportunity to endow your husband with a really nice shirt for a matter of $1.55. Not that that's their regular price . . no indeed. For it's a special, and of course the number is limited, but in some cases you'll find you're saving yourself over $3! Definitely better shirts, you see. In such materials as cheviot, chambray, madras, broadcloth, and in stripes and checks as well as monotones. At Slattery's. Right inside the door in the men's department . . . which is especially convenient to men who dislike the idea of doing their own shopping and getting mixed up in women's departments.

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**Something New**
**In a Nail Polish**

Speaking of the little absurdities that add much to a woman's life . . . if you're the type that yearns for something different every two hours . . . then surely we could offer you nothing newer (to say nothing of more exciting!) than Peggy Sage's latest nail- polish in a color (is white a color, or lack of color? we always get it mixed up with black) she chooses to call "Wicked White." A grand contrast to the tan your hands have probably acquired. And even if you decide you don't want it for yourself; we think you should be warned . . . just so you won't stare too much and open your mouth too wide when first you see it being worn! The same price as her other shades. 60 cents at R. H. Stearns'.

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**Its Right Cunning,**
**This Little Hat**

Well if they make the hats (?) any smaller, and perch some of them down any farther on the forehead, somebody'll have to figure up some kind of an eyelash protector for women. Because it's a well known fact that two things can't occupy the same space at the same time, and our eyelashes are certainly going to have to give way, or be protected from wear and tear; that's certain! And no wonder they call one of the hats we saw at Jordan Marsh's a mere "Bagatelle" . . . for that's certainly all it is. A mere wisp it looks to be, and the girl showed us how it was to be planted right down over the forehead kerplunk! Oh there's a bit of shirred velvet ribbon that will anchor the thing in place, and of course, as is the case with so many of the new fall hats, there are a couple of satin streamers sashaying their way down the back! The price of this bit of absurdity is $7.50. And it's right cunning. Up on the third floor in the main store.

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**Special Prices**
**In Summer Furniture**

At least there's one advantage to this "advanced stage" that the stores are always thinking in. And that is that by the time we realize summer is here, they're well into their fall stuff, and consequently that gives them the idea of a sale. Which makes things more timely for us. As concrete evidence, look at the special prices Paine Furniture already has on some of their summer outdoor furniture. Gliders and so forth. The chances are that you have only just realized that your family needed a new one, anyhow. Now see what we mean?

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**Red Stationery**
**Is Very "Fetching"**

Time was when a red envelope arriving by post meant that you were receiving a Valentine. Now, however, it means that the writer is "up" on what's new in the way of notepaper. Red it is now and a real honest-to-goodness red, too. In heavy paper, with a chalk white border. Naturally the idea is that you are to use white ink. Very fetching. But may we suggest that you refrain from using it if you're addressing it to a boy . . . because we have very-very inside information to the effect that no young man would care to see a letter arrive for him in this color. It's much too flagrant . . . it'll call attention to itself far too easily; if you see what we mean. If you just must use it, then tuck it into a plain white envelope for mailing purposes! (You're welcome.)

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)**

# General Shake-Up In Suffolk Court Office Forecast

Resignation of several members of John P. Connolly's staff in Suffolk Superior Court Clerk's office and reinstatement of many dismissed by him is expected during the coming week, it was learned today.

The former Clerk, whose removal was sought by the Boston Bar Association, resigned this week. The Supreme Judicial Court, scheduled to hear the complaints of the Association next Monday, is not expected to make any decision on his case until next Fall.

Meanwhile Mr. Connolly's successor will be appointed by the Justices of the Superior Court when they meet next Wednesday. James F. McDermott, clerk in the equity motion sessions, is regarded as acting Clerk until then. The office carries with it the power to dismiss and replace employees in the office in the interests of the public and the bar.

Several of the former attaches of the Clerk's office, dismissed by Mr. Connolly, and on whose allegations the Bar Association proceeded, have indicated their intention of attempting to regain their positions. Numbering about 50, the group of former employees includes some who were attached to the Clerk's office for nearly 15 years.

The Bar Association charged that Mr. Connolly coerced his employees into contributing sums of money for his 1940 campaign funds.

# Devens or Concord Forecast as Choice For Army Air Base

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A complete resurvey of sites in New England for an army air base is under way, but Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts expressed belief today final choice of army air experts would be either Fort Devens, Mass., or Concord, N. H.

After a conference with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Representative Casey said he believed a final decision on the site would be reached and work started within two months.

Secretary Woodring informed Representative Casey some elements involved in the last survey of air base sites had been questioned, and a new study was ordered.

Representative Casey said although Fort Devens and Concord were most likely to be selected, the new survey would include possible sites in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

# Maine Is Dotted With These Lovely Lakes

George French

**Grand Lake in Washington County**

# Election Inquiry In Rhode Island Nears Completion

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 21 — Just what happened at the last general election in this city will be known within the next few days, it was learned at the office of Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony where an investigation of alleged irregularities is rapidly being completed.

Rechecking of original voting lists against photostatic copies have been resumed this week on order of the election fraud committee of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

It was explained that there has been a lagging in the probe and to speed matters Matthew W. Goring, special assistant to the attorney general, has been placed in full charge.

The current investigation work is expected either to furnish evidence on which grand jury indictments may be sought or to refute allegations that all has not been according to strict election procedure at the polls in 1938.

Figures released several months after the election showed that in one district in Pawtucket 111.6 per cent of the registered voters cast their ballots. To date this has not been substantiated in court.

# Nature Generous to Maine In Distribution of Lakes

By Leavitt F. Morris

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Belgrade Village, Maine

When Nature distributed its scenic gifts to the New England States it was more than generous with the lakes which it handed out to Maine. For here in the Pine Tree State there are more than 2,000 fresh water lakes.

Despite the paths the tourists have worn into the wild and wooded regions of Maine many of these lakes still lie far from the reach of the motoring vacationist and in order to reach these jewels of the wilderness it is necessary to obtain the services of a competent guide.

Where I am writing from now is the center of the Belgrade Lakes region, situated between Great Lake and Long Lake. As it is only a skip and a jump from one lake to the other, this village is conveniently located for the tourist. Great Lake is the largest of the group which includes Salmon, East, North, Messalonskee, Long, and McGrath Lakes. It is about 11 miles long and three miles wide, with a shore line of 50 miles encircling bays and coves.

Other popular towns in the vicinity are North Belgrade, Oakland, Smithfield, Mt. Vernon, and North Pond, where a number of excellent hotels, camp colonies, boarding cottages, and farmhouses offer accommodations. The whole region is easily accessible by highway or rail.

The Belgrade Lakes area is studded with summer camps for boys and girls and now there are 13 such establishments situated on the shores of the lakes.

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Another popular lake region is the Rangeley chain of lakes, situated 1,500 feet above sea level in the rugged, mountainous part of western Maine. They all bear ancient Indian names and it takes a nimble tongue to run through them. Try rattling these off: Oquossoc, Cupsuptic, Mooselookmeguntic, Mollechunkomunk, Welokennebacook, and Umbagog. Some fun!

The hub of the Rangeley section is Haines Landing on Mooselookmeguntic Lake. From this point a network of water routes, woods trails, and automobile roads lead to countless lakes, streams, waterfalls, and forests.

Near by is Kennebago Lake, six miles long and 1,800 feet above sea level, and also Kennebago Stream, a famous trout ground. The stream is also a notable resort for canoeists.

The shores of all the lakes in this area are dotted with comfortable cottages and camps cuddled by huge evergreen trees. There are numerous resort hotels available, offering every modern convenience.

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Another great lake region is that of Sebago Lake reached by U. S. Route 302, the Roosevelt Highway, which winds through the lovely countryside of western Maine to the foothills of the Presidential Range. This highway commences at Longfellow Square in Portland.

Sebago, the Indian name meaning a stretch of water, is 14 miles long with a maximum width of 11 miles. With its tributaries, Sebago is the original home of the landlocked salmon.

Continuing along Route 302 the traveler will come to Naples on Long Lake. This resort is a busy base for seaplanes and speedy cabin cruisers and provides an excellent panoramic view of the White Mountains. A little farther on is Highland Lake, its southern end in the little village of Bridgton.

Pleasant Mountain dominates the landscape as the Maine visitor leaves Bridgton. Here is the site of one of the outstanding winter sports developments in Maine. It is here too in the summer that thousands of mountain-climbing enthusiasts enjoy their favorite sport. There is a good trail to the summit of the mountain. Halfway up the trail is a ranger's cabin with a cold spring near by. The fire tower at the summit is always manned by a State Forestry Service warden during the summer season. The glass-enclosed room, about eight feet square, permits an unobstructed view for 20 miles around the countryside with the naked eye and for over 50 miles with glasses.

From here may be seen a beautiful vista of mountain peaks, broken only by Lake Kezar to the north and lesser lakes.

The Lake Kezar region is easily reached from Fryeburg. Along its pine-sheltered shores are many estates, including the summer home of Rudy Vallee. All through the Sebago and Kezar Lake regions are scores of sporting camps, that type of accommodation so typical of Maine. The Maine sporting camp is a group of individual cabins, with all modern equipment, comfortable living quarters for one to eight persons. All meals are eaten at a central dining room. Thus guests may enjoy their own little cottage on the wooded shores of a cool Maine Lake without any trouble of planning and preparing meals.

A complete list of accommodations in Maine may be secured by writing the Maine Development Commission, State House, Augusta, Maine.

# Boston Shippers Enter Conference

A threatened rate war in the ocean freight trade between the United States and the east coast of South America, is believed by Boston shipping men to have been averted by the compliance of the United States-Brazil, and the River Plate and Brazil Steamship Conferences with the order of the United States Maritime Commission, to admit a Boston steamship company into their membership.

C. H. Sprague & Son, steamship operators of Boston, for nearly a dozen years operating the American Republics Line of freighters in this trade, for the Government, until that line was chartered by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., of New York, announced their intention of remaining in the trade after they ceased to operate the Government freighters.

The Boston line chartered tonnage and provided a frequent and well patronized northbound service, applying to the conferences for membership. Their request was refused on the basis that the trade was already "overtonnaged."

# Barrymore and Mr. Brink In 'On Borrowed Time'

**The Arts in Boston**

As a play "On Borrowed Time" did not come to Boston. But a skillful movie version of it is now available at the State and Orpheum with Lionel Barrymore as the grandfather, done originally by Dudley Digges; Bobs Watson as the admiring grandson, acted on the stage by Peter Holden; and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as the quietly dignified Mr. Brink who summoned people to come away with him. His summons, it seems, was generally heeded until he tried to get Gramps to come away and leave Pud in the care of an unsympathetic scheming aunt. But Gramps, who was as determined as he was unmannerly, trapped Mr. Brink in an apple tree and wouldn't let him down until something happened to solve the problem of the threatened separation.

In other words, "On Borrowed Time" is a fantasy that distantly recalls "Death Takes a Holiday." Its method of approach is different. Its characters and its setting are middle-class American. It has more humor. But in the underlying theme the resemblance can be felt. Gramps is one of those blunt, outspoken but kindly fellows, of a type that playwrights seem to favor. He had habits that even he suspected might not be the best of influences for an imitative child. But he had a warmth of affection for the youngster that is appealing.

Pud, as the picture explains, was left an orphan by an automobile accident, in the care of his grandfather and grandmother. Soon after the story opens, Mr. Brink called to the grandmother—Miss Nellie as Gramps always playfully referred to her even after years of marriage—to come away, and only Gramps was left between the child and the grasping aunt.

In considerable detail the film sets forth the incredulity of various village dignitaries confronted by the story of Mr. Brink's presence in the tree. It likewise outlines phenomena assumed to accompany his captivity. It tells how Gramps remains obdurate through all the efforts made to change his stand. Not until Pud falls when trying to climb into the tree and can accompany him does he release Mr. Brink and the three of them go away together.

Mr. Barrymore gives a skillful performance as Gramps, and Master Watson does well by Pud. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, whose polished acting is familiar in the theater, invests Mr. Brink with both dignity and kindliness. Miss Bondi has a comparatively brief role as Granny, but she makes it count; Una Merkel has the other attractive feminine assignment as the maid who cared for Gramps and Pud after Granny had gone.

"Maisie," the other feature film, is a collection of odds and ends of plot about a vaudeville actress stranded in a western town who after many vicissitudes persuades the manager of a ranch that she is the girl for him. The familiar triangle, a suicide, and a murder trial are among the things which crop up, along with cowboy songs, western scenery, and romance. Ann Sothern, Robert Young, Ian Hunter, and Ruth Hussey are the principal players. E. F. M.

♪ ♪ ♪

### 'Good Girls Go to Paris'

There isn't much connection between the title of "Good Girls Go to Paris" and the story of the new film at the Keith Memorial. No one, for instance, goes to Paris. But since the picture is intended to be merely light entertainment, a bit on the wacky side, audiences are not likely to be disturbed by such minor matters.

It might even be argued that Jenny had a notion about Paris in the back of her head when the increasingly complicated series of adventures began. Jenny (more easily recognizable under the name of Joan Blondell) was a waitress in a college town. When she looked over the shoulder of an exchange professor (Melvyn Douglas) and read of a girl who collected a large sum of money in a breach of promise suit she thought it might be worth her while to become acquainted with a wealthy student, even though the professor warned her that the idea she harbored was blackmail.

Jenny, the scenario seems trying to explain, was somewhat naive; and the professor was sufficiently interested in her affairs to provide a clue to how it all would end. But before that point was reached, Jenny went to New York, was installed in the household of an irascible grandfather (Walter Connolly) and became involved in the affairs of his wastrel grandson (Alan Curtis) and his granddaughter (Joan Perry) who was engaged to the professor but in love with another man. She not only became involved in their problems but straightened them out and lent a hand to the mother of the youngsters (Isabel Jeans).

The plot won't bear too much analysis. Some of the situations are amusing; some of them miss the mark. Miss Blondell is not quite convincing as Jenny, but she is entertaining. Mr. Douglas does a first-rate bit of acting as the professor.

"I Stole a Million," the second feature, is a melodramatic account of the downward career of a criminal. He became involved with the law innocently enough but because he was unwilling to face the consequences he found himself more and more enmeshed. George Raft is the man; Claire Trevor, the girl who tried unsuccessfully to rescue him. E. F. M.

# 'The Monitor Views the News'

**For Saturday, July 22**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Bruce Baker's Orchestra | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | Bruce Baker's Orchestra | Ireene Wicker | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 "Here's Moore" | Serenade | "Billy and Betty" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Here's Moore" | Dance Interlude | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Eton Boys | Fred Hoey; musicale | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | Lowell Thomas, news | "Buck Rogers"; sketch | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Hal Kemp's Orchestra | Fred Waring's Orch. | News commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 "Parker Family" | Hal Kemp's Orchestra | "Movatones" trio | "Mickey Alpert's Orch. | News Service |
| 7:30 Syncopation Piece | Rep. Corbett, Penna. | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 Bob Edge, sports | "The ABC of NBC" | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 "Under Western | North Shore Players; | Lucille Manners, so- | Sport reports | "Pappy, Jeb and Ezra" |
| 8:15 Skies"; variety | talks; drama | prano; Ross Graham, | Sport reports | "Front Page Drama" |
| 8:30 Johnny Green's Or.; | "Don't Forget"; quiz | baritone; Frank Black's | WOR Symphony Orch. | Gypsy Orchestra |
| 8:45 sketch | program | Orchestra; chorus | WOR Symphony Orch. | Dramatic tenor |
| 9:00 Raymond Paige, 99 | "Plantation Party"; | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages from the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 Men and a Girl | vocalists; orchestra | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Edwin C. Hill | "Pages from the Classical Album" |
| 9:30 "First Nighter"; | Robin Hood Dell Con- | "Death Valley Days"; | "Take a Note"; solo- | "Pages from the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 dramatization | cert; Efrem Kurtz, | dramatic sketch | ists; orchestra | |
| 10:00 "Grand Central | conductor | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Ramona's Orchestra | S. Featherstone's Orch |
| 10:15 Station"; drama | Norman Cloutier's Orch. | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | "Detective O'Malley" | The Argentines; orch. |
| 10:30 Robert L. Ripley; | "Hollywood Ladder of | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Congressional Review | News Service |
| 10:45 vocalist; orchestra | Fame"; drama | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Talk, Walter E. Ernst | Martin Deane's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | Tommy Carlyn's Orch. | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:15 Sports; music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Tommy Carlyn's Orch. | Bert Hirsch's Orch. |
| 11:30 Nat Brandwyne | "The Music You Want" | Richard Himber's Orch. | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | Vido Musso's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Orchestra | "The Music You Want" | Richard Himber's Orch. | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Saturday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; 'Morning Review' | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Tony, Juanita, Buddy" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Popular music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News Service | News; weather | "Good Morning" | "Morning Watch" | |
| 8:00 Weather; "Boarder- | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:15 town Barbecues" | "Musical Clock" | Local news; weather | "Musical Almanac" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:30 "Musical Bee" | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:45 "About Us" | "Rhapsody in Brass" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:15 Music; news | "As You Like It" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 "Deep River Boys" | "Breakfast Club"; so- | Network speaker | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 "Organ Moods" | loists; orchestra | "The Band Parade" | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Studio speaker | Morin Sisters, songs | "The Wise Man" | Studio program | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:15 Hillbilly music | "What Is It?" | "No School Today" | Studio program | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:30 "Saturday Serenade" | Barry McKinley, songs | "Bright Idea Club" | Model Airplane Club | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | "The Child Grows Up" | Armchair Quartet | Organ recital | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Dorian String | Ross Trio | Chautauqua Concert for | "Boone County Folks" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 Quartet | Sports School | Young People | "This Wonderful World" | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 11:30 Columbia Concert | Weather; music; talk | Armchair Quartet | U. S. Army Band | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 11:45 Hall | "Things and Swings" | "Nature Sketches" | U. S. Army Band | News Service |
| 12:00 Eton Boys | News; 'Noonday Review' | Walter Kidder, baritone; | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 News Service | Noonday Review; stocks | organ; violin | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Let's Pretend" | National Farm and | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Italian music program | Sports; weather; tides |
| 12:45 "Let's Pretend" | Home Hour | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Italian music program | "Legion of Safety" |
| 1:00 Enoch Light's Or. | National Farm and | News Service | Women's Club News | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:15 Enoch Light's Or. | Home Hour | Marimba Melodies | "Merchants' program" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "What Price Amer- | Little Variety Show" | Household talk | "Merchants' program" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:45 ica"; talk; drama | "Little Variety Show" | Household talk | Hitmakers; orchestra | Short Story Club |
| 2:00 "Bull Session"; stu- | Morton Franklin's Orch. | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Concert Orchestra | Nancy Mace, soprano |
| 2:15 dent debate | Morton Franklin's Orch. | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Sport comment | Concert Melodies |
| 2:30 "Brush Hill Fol- | "Indiana Indigo" | "Golden Melodies"; | Sport reports | Concert Melodies |
| 2:45 lies" | "Merry Music" | string ensemble | Sport comment | News Service |
| 3:00 Longwood Bowl | Glen Miller's Orchestra | "Matinee in Rhythm"; | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh | Sport reports |
| 3:15 Tennis Tournam't | Glen Miller's Orchestra | Bob Armstrong's Orch. | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 3:30 Longwood Bowl | Crazy Quilt in Rhythm | Roy Eldredge's Orch. | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh | Sport reports |
| 3:45 Tennis Tournam't | Weather; news | Roy Eldredge's Orch. | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Sport comment | Club Matinee; variety | Northwestern University | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh | Sport reports |
| 4:15 Sport comment | Club Matinee; variety | Summer Chorus | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 The Dancepators | Club Matinee; variety | Paul Laval's Orchestra | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh | Sport reports |
| 4:45 The Dancepators | Club Matinee; variety | Paul Laval's Orchestra | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Syncopation Piece | Paul Martin's Orchestra | National Music Camp | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Syncopation Piece | Paul Martin's Orchestra | Band Concert | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Sport comment | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | "Summertime Swing" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Sport comment | Dance Interlude | "Song Shoppers" | Sport program | News Service |
| 6:00 News; "Headlines" | News; weather | News Service | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Console Overtones | Fred Hoey; music | Sport comment | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | "Renfrew of the Mount- | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | ed"; dramatization | Dramatization | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 Americans at Work; | "Message of Israel" | Larry Clinton's Orch. | Concert Orchestra | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 interviews | "Message of Israel" | Larry Clinton's Orch. | Elliott Roosevelt | News Service |
| 7:30 Baptist World Al- | "From Hollywood To- | "People's Quiz Club" | Swing Session | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 7:45 liance | day"; variety | "People's Quiz Club" | "20th Century Music" | Kerry Dances |
| 8:00 "Music, Maestro, | Hal Kemp's Orchestra | "Dick Tracy"; children's | Sport reports | "Jungle Jim"; sketch |
| 8:15 Please" | Hal Kemp's Orchestra | sketch | Sport reports | "Hollywood Hi-Jinks" |
| 8:30 "Professor Quiz"; | "Brent House"; dra- | Variety Show; vocalists; | "Hawaii Calls"; native | "Hollywood Hi-Jinks" |
| 8:45 questions; answers | matic series | comedy; orchestra | Hawaiian music | "Rhythmic Romance" |
| 9:00 Your Hit Parade; | National Barn Dance; | "Vox Pop"; Parks John- | Sport comment | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 vocalist; quintet; | Henry Burr; soloists; | son; Graham McNamee | Sport comment | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:30 M. Warnow's Orch. | vocal groups; "Hoosier | "The Ugliest Man in the | Sport comment | |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Hot Shots"; comedy | World"; drama | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | |
| 10:00 Serenade" | Les Brown's Orchestra | Benny Goodman's Orch.; | Symphonic Strings with | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:15 "The West Remem- | Les Brown's Orchestra | vocalist | Alfred Wallenstein | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:30 bers" | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight" | News Service |
| 10:45 "Adventures" | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:00 Weather; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | E. Madriguera's Orch. | Dance Orchestra |
| 11:15 Sports; music | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Weather Service | Orff Williams' Orch. | Julie Winta' Orchestra |
| 11:30 Barry Wood's Orch. | Isham Jones' Orchestra | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | State of Washington | Vido Musso's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Barry Wood's Orch. | Isham Jones' Orchestra | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Golden Jubilee | News Service |

# N. H. Has 700 Miles of Trails

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 21—In spite of the fact that work has been rushed to get the mountain trails of New Hampshire into condition for mountain climbing this summer, the White Mountain division of the National Forest Service and the Appalachian Mountain Club announce that about 700 miles of trails are now in condition but that several trails will not be available this year.

The latter group includes the following sections of the Appalachian trail—Ore Hill to Glencliff, Lost River to Liberty Spring trail in Franconia Notch, and the Webster Cliff trail.

The Wapack trail that runs from Ashburnham, Mass., into New Hampshire has been cleared except for part of the north end.

The Western New Hampshire Dartmouth Outing Club trail was practically wiped out by the hurricane and while considerable work has been done in rebuilding and relocating this trail, it will not be open this summer.

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has prepared a map showing opened and closed trails for distribution to hikers planning trips in New Hampshire, and White Mountain climbers are notified that they may obtain permits to build fires in the area from the district forest rangers at Plymouth, Littleton, Gorham, and Conway.

# 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 322 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1290kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 940kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston — Week days, 1 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:10 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

**New Hampshire**

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sundays, 3 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Daily, except Sundays, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Missouri**

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

**Canada**

**Quebec**

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Week days, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.96m.
Panama City—Mondays to Fridays, 8:15 a. m., HP5A, 11.70mc., 25.64m.

# New Stamp to Mark 300th Anniversary Of Printing in U. S.

Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced his authorization for issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the tercentenary of the introduction of printing into the United States.

The new stamp will be of the three-cent denomination, printed in purple ink. It will probably be placed on first day sale on September 25, 1939, the place to be announced later.

On a press imported from England, Stephen Daye, in 1639, in a house of the first president of Harvard College, produced "The Freeman's Oath."

# Somerville Library Gains

The annual report of the Somerville Public Library just issued for 1938 showed an increase in circulation of 67,818 volumes over 1937 in addition to the increase of 61,803 in 1937 over the previous year.

# Throng Searches for Boy

MILLINOCKET, Maine July 21 (AP) — A searching army began its fourth day on the wild, windswept slopes of Mount Katahdin today, looking for 12-year-old Donn Fendler.

A report that tracks "about the size" of the Rye, N. Y., lad's footprints had been seen in the sandy path left by an avalanche 2,500 feet up the mile-high peak sent one detachment to the Abol stream section.


UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus

Mideo Ice Box Freeze, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips

Moxie — a delicious thirst quencher; Hires' Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer, small bottle 5c; Underwood's Deviled Ham for Sandwiches

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
GOOD GIRLS GO TO PARIS — DOUGLAS MELVYN BLONDELL JOAN
I STOLE A MILLION — GEORGE RAFT CLAIRE TREVOR
NEW WALT DISNEY CARTOON DONALD DUCK

STATE ORPHEUM
"ON BORROWED TIME"
LIONEL BARRYMORE SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
"MAISIE"
Robert YOUNG Ann SOTHERN

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Any Day 25c 1 to Any Seat 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 Clr. 6-0156. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
FREDRIC MARCH in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-6220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOMORROW & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until August 28 — 361 seats $1.10

No Saturday Performances During July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-8200
Evgs. at 9—$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

# Bay Staters Move Southward To Escape High Realty Taxes

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

After 10 years of struggling with only partial success to keep its industries from migrating to the South, Massachusetts today faces the equally serious problem of trying to halt a growing movement of families beyond Mason and Dixon's line where real estate is largely tax free or tax exempt up to $5,000, tax rates are lower, building costs cheaper, and the cost of living generally less.

Joining the thousands of property owners with "for sale" signs on their homes this week was Mrs. Emma Russell, who lives on the side of a hill in Wakefield, overlooking Crystal Lake, in a prefabricated, Pope & Cottle, log-cabin type bungalow. She is sorry to think of leaving Wakefield where she has lived so long. But she echoes the theme song of southbound marchers: "Why pay more and more taxes in the North when we can live in tax-free homes in the South?"

Like the great industrial plants, particularly the textiles, which have gone into the South during the last 20 years, homeowners migrating southward are disappointed at the failure of the Bay State to keep tax rates from rising.

Mrs. Russell pays $105 in taxes on her $4,500 home in Wakefield. Her nephew who owns a $25,000 home in Jacksonville, Fla., pays no real estate taxes.

How does Jacksonville do it? Mrs. Russell has lived in that city enough winters to know. Jacksonville publicly owns its electric light plant, docks and terminals, waterworks, broadcasting station, and airport. During the last year, home-building increased 100 per cent.

While public ownership of public utilities has not proved successful everywhere, Jacksonville reports that its municipal power plant, representing an investment of $10,500,000, has saved the citizens about twice that amount, $20,000,000, in rates. Likewise, the plant is said to have turned over $16,000,000 to the city treasurer to be devoted to other departments, thus helping to reduce taxes.

By handling shipping at the municipal docks at reasonable rates, Jacksonville has increased its seagoing business, adding to the city income. The water rates are said to be among the lowest in the country, yet during the last six years, the Chamber of Commerce reports that this department has given an average of $125,000 every year to the operation of city government. Likewise, the broadcasting station has turned thousands of dollars into city coffers.

"No, I am not anxious to leave this home," said Mrs. Russell. "It only costs $105 a year in taxes, or about $9 a month. And it can be heated for $5 a month through the year. But why should I pay $165 a year when I can have the same house in Jacksonville with no taxes?"

* * *

### Pre-Waxed Flooring

Prefabrication of homes has taken another forward step in the introduction of a new type of hardwood flooring that is completely finished at the factory, even to waxing and polishing, being ready to use when laid, according to an announcement today by local representatives of the E. L. Bruce Company of Memphis, Tenn.

All the noise, dust, and delay of having floors sanded and finished on the job are now said to be eliminated. The flooring is genuine, full-thickness oak, 3¼ inches wide or about one inch wider than ordinary flooring. Both sides and ends are beveled, making each individual strip stand out in beautiful shadow lines.

Finishing at the factory enables the work to be done under proper atmospheric conditions with greater uniformity than can be attained on the job. The finish is said to be so penetrating as to prevent scratching, peeling or wearing away. The manufacturers say that the flooring costs no more than ordinary hardwood flooring sanded and finished on the job.

# Florida Taxless Utopia Calls

By a Staff Photographer

**Cottage Owner, Tired of Taxpaying, Looks Toward Jacksonville**

**Many Massachusetts families are moving south like the State's industries to get away from high taxes. Typical of the trend is Mrs. Emma Russell, who owns the house herein pictured on Green Street, Wakefield. This home is now for sale at $4,500 with 15,000-foot lot. She pays $105 in taxes on this home while her nephew in Jacksonville, Fla., pays no taxes on his $25,000 estate.**

# 'Friday Promenade' Premiere Stars Turner, Summerfield

**The Week-End Dialer**

Debut of "Friday Promenade," a Mutual musical program, is set for tonight at 10:30 by WAAB, Boston. Singing stars of the program are Leola Turner, soprano, a member of the San Carlo Opera Company, and Wesley Summerfield, tenor, with Henry Weber's Orchestra. Miss Turner will sing "One Kiss," from Kern's "New Moon," and Mr. Summerfield will sing Coates's "I Heard You Singing." The orchestra will play Hadley's "Cachuca," Signorelli's "Park Avenue Fantasy," Hoorlick's "Black Eyes" and Delibes "Valse Lente."

Evelyn Case, musical comedy, opera and radio soloist, is the "Girl of the Week" in the Ray Paige show, singing "Falling in Love" and "Midnight in Paris," CBS-WEEI, 9.

**Saturday**

Premiere of an American chamber music concert series, first of the Chautauqua concert series and the second program of the annual festival from the Central City Opera House in the Colorado mountains, are dialworthy events today.

Daniel Gregory Mason's "Variations for String Quartet on a Theme of John Powell," Charles Ives's Movement from Quartet, and "Four Indiscretions" of Louis Gurenberg, have been scheduled by the Dorian String Quartet for the premiere of the American chamber series, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m. On the heels of this new series comes the regular Concert Hall recital with Agnes Davis, soprano, soloist, 11:30 a. m., giving morning listeners an hour of good music.

The Chautauqua inaugurates its Young Peoples Concert series, Albelt Stoessel, conducting, with a program of Quilter's "Children's Overture," Dvorak's "Indian Lament," "Minuet from Haydn's "Military" Symphony, Waltz and Czardas from Delibes's "Coppelia" Ballet, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

The Central City festival will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard," with Charles Kullman and Hilda Burke, Metropolitan singers, as principals, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

Repeat of Arch Oboler's "The Ugliest Man in the World," is scheduled in the regular weekly Oboler drama series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

**Sunday**

**Serious Music**

Viola Philo, soprano will sing Manazucca's "Baby Shoes" and "Quest," with the composer at the piano, and Schubert's "The Trout" and "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel," in the Music Hall chamber concert Henrietta Schumann, pianist, is soloist in the Mozart Quartet in G Minor the Music Hall Quartet will play pieces of Langer, Corelli and the Finale of Brahms Quintet in F Minor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

David Broekman, Dutch conductor, directs the first performance of his own "Manhattan Fairy Tales" as guest conductor of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; also scheduled are Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, Sibelius's tone poem, "En Saga," Chadwick's "Noel" and "Wotan's Farewell" from Wagner's "Die Walkure," CBS-WEEI, 3.

Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, and dean of the Juilliard School, will be soloist in the Mendelssohn Concerto No. 1, in G Minor, in the Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra concert from Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.; Albert Stoessel will conduct a program of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," NBC-Red-WNAC, 3.

Josef Cherniavsky adds another "Chance of a Lifetime" feature to his "Summertime Concert" presenting Mrs. Eleanor W. Lion's (Cincinnati composer) "Variations for Orchestra on an Original Theme," besides Richard Carpenter, pianist, "Chance of a Lifetime" soloist, in Chopin-Lisat and Dohnanyi items, MSB-WAAB, 6.

Ania Dorfman, Russian pianist, will play the Mendelssohn Concerto No. 1, in G Minor, with the NBC Symphony Orchestra; Frank Black will conduct Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture, Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" Waltz and his Overture-Fantasie "Hamlet," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, in B Minor "Pathetique" is the sole radiocast item in the National Symphony Orchestra concert, Efrem Kurtz, conductor, NBC-WNAC, 10.

**Talks, Forums**

"Out of School-Out of Jobs," an analysis of unemployment affecting recent graduates, discussion in University of Chicago Round Table, including Homer P. Rainey, newly-elected President of the University of Texas, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

John Gunther, foreign correspondent-author ("Inside Europe"), on the Danzig and Pomorze situation, from Geneva, Switz., NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Fredda Gibson, guest of the Popular "Summer Hour," sings "Blue Evening" and "Is It Possible?" in program of light operas and ballads, with Francia White, James Melton, Texas Range Boys, male chorus and Don Voorhees's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9.

**Variety**

Ida Lupino of the screen, and Barbara Jo Allen, "Beth" of "One Man's Family," banter with Mr. Bergen's little boy, Charlie, in NBC-Red-WNAC period, 8.

**Monday**

"So This Is Radio" Norman Corwin's prose-drama of radiocasting's two-decade growth, receives its delayed premiere today, CBS-WEEI, 10, in the Columbia Workshop period.

Mrs. Gertrude Lintz, trainer of Gargantua, circus gorilla, appears on the Order of Adventurers, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8; Bob Zurke and his orchestra (Zurke is a swing pianist of note), Colonel Stoopnagle, Ed Gardiner and LeRoy Miller, comics, and Rodgers Sisters, singers of the news, are in the "Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; and Konrad Bercovivi and Thyra Samter Winslow, authors, test their story construction ability in S. J. Perelman's "Author! Author!" period, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

A. D. H.

# Loan Works at Fine Arts Museum

In addition to the masterpieces on loan from New England homes this summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts some important works lent by persons outside of New England are on exhibition.

One is a large altarpiece, "Virgin Enthroned with Six Saints," by the 15th century painter of Florence, Zenobio Macchiavelli. The artist is said to have been influenced successively by Pesellino, Fra Filippo Lippi and Benozzo Gozzoli. Others include an early Rembrandt, portrait of a young woman, signed and dated 1633; a portrait of a young man by El Greco, done in his maturity; a Dutch landscape, by Hobbema; and the well known "Holy Family" by Joos van Cleve.

Contemporary paintings on loan include five examples by Rouault; a Picasso still life; an early Braque entitled "Violins"; and the "Maison Mozart" by Dufy.

# Variety of Food Found in Markets At Better Prices

**Weekly Food Shopping Report**

Variety is the keynote in the market places of Boston today. About everything that grows and is edible can be found on the stands and in the stores. Prices of vegetables, fruits, and a majority of foods are reasonable and in some cases lower than usual, while meats and poultry values are steady and only slightly different from quotations of the past several weeks.

Displayed in the Faneuil Hall market today are such delectable items as native fresh green corn, Conecticut shell beans, and California nectarines. The corn, this time, appears better than any of the previous "showings" with the ears well filled out and of large size.

**Price of Corn**

But, of course, the weather for some little time now has been ideal for corn growing, corn borer or not. The corn is priced at 60 cents a dozen ears, in some stalls, but prices vary widely, depending on the guarantee of freedom from the borer, etc. As low as 50 cents is found for corn "as is," and as high as 75 cents for carefully examined ears.

Shell beans are offered from 15 to 18 cents a pound. Nectarines are from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, depending on size. Malaga sweet grapes from California are obtainable around 35 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls.

Chain stores offer alluring features today, one large "supermarket" quoting watermelons averaging 26 pounds at 39 cents each, lowest price the writer has seen this season. Ripe tomatoes are offered at the same store at two pounds for 15 cents; freestone peaches 39 cents a basket, averaging six pounds; Bartlett pears, five for 15 cents, and native iceberg lettuce 5 cents a head.

Seafood appeals to a wide clientele at this time of year. Several items are cheaper, including swordfish which is now around 45 to 50 cents for native, fresh fish. Local fishermen are bringing somewhat larger catches into port and a little is trickling into the City by steamer from Nova Scotia, but the latter supply is still far from the levels at this time last year.

**Mackerel at 15 Cents**

Fresh mackerel continue less plentiful than a year ago but some nice pound-and-a-half fish are offered downtown around 15 cents a pound. Eastern halibut and lake trout are offered at 35 cents a pound, and fresh salmon is around 40 cents, with St. John Harbor salmon at a dime more. Lobster meat continues at $1.25 a pound and live lobsters are as low as 25 cents a pound in some chain stores.

Poultry finds many friends among housewives at this time of year. Faneuil Hall stalls display today some fresh, native capon at 42 cents with weights running around 6 to 7 pounds. Broiling chickens and fowl are in the range of 28 to 32 cents, with chains quoting 23 to 25 cents. Ducklings range from 20 to 22 cents a pound, mostly.

# Importers See Hope for Cut In Tariff on Damaged Goods

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Because the Tariff Act specifies a definite duty on certain imported items, rather than a percentage of value of the goods, the United States Treasury Department discontinued a year ago, the practice of refunding duties on such articles when they were damaged at sea, and were finally imported with their value greatly depreciated.

Boston importers objected in vain. "A specific duty has no connection with the value," came back the word from Washington. So Walter E. Doherty, of John A. Conkey & Co., customs brokers, and a former president of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, took up the cudgels in defense of importers. He made eight trips to Washington and others to New York. He won the support of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, and today a bill has been introduced in Congress to correct the situation.

Nationwide support is developing for the change in import tariff rules, which would provide allowance to importers for depreciated value of cargo, damaged at sea, even if a flat duty was specified.

* * *

Another change—of a different nature—has already been made, affecting shipping interests.

Approval of the United States Secretary of Commerce at Washington, is now required for the names of one or two alternate masters on the license of a vessel, in addition to the name of the master already indorsed on the license, Boston shipping men were informed today.

The new regulation is an amendment to previous rulings of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. Applications for alternate masters must continue to be made to collectors of customs and then forwarded to Washington with a statement of the "condition of employment of the vessel," and the recommendation of the collector.

Towboats, dredges and other craft working three shifts of men each 24 hours, as well as coastwise steamers having alternate skippers to fill in when necessary, are affected by the new ruling.

L. V. S.

# Drive for New State Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

revival to the whole question of new taxes which has been the principal—if at times dormant—issue on Beacon Hill this year.

At his press conference, Governor Saltonstall clearly indicated his disapproval of proposals to solve the tax situation this year by a refunding program. Under such a plan, the State debt would be refunded and the moneys usually set aside for this obligation would be applied to reduce the State tax. This in turn would lift a heavy tax burden upon cities and towns which under law are required to make up any deficit in the State budget under the State tax.

Such disagreement has been expressed from time to time by legislative groups over the varied proposals of Mr. Saltonstall's tax program that it became widely rumored in the State House and other parts that a reversion to the 2 per cent sales tax, perhaps in limited form, might prove the only course on which the solons could agree.

While reports of disagreement among the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee on new taxation measures were circulated, Speakers of the House, Christian A. Herter, announced a Republican caucus of the House would be held next Monday "to discuss tax matters."

Thus it became apparent that the whole financial program of the Saltonstall Administration was coming to a climax and that within a few days some course on which the Party can be united toward a more sound State fiscal policy would be agreed upon, as the Governor has now flatly demanded.

If such an agreement were reached in the caucus on Monday the hopes of legislators for prorogation by Aug. 5 would be revived. This date was discussed yesterday but some observers, familiar with the usual zeal to prorogue as soon as a definite legislative policy is mapped out, thought Aug. 15 would be a more accurate forecast.

The resolution by the Mayor's Club presented to the Legislature today was as follows:

It is the sense of the Mayors' Club that the following facts be brought to the atention of the Legislature:

1. Twenty thousand WPA workers in Massachusetts have been dropped in the past several months and 12,000 additional WPA workers are to be dropped before Aug. 31.

2. Every WPA worker who has been employed 18 months must be dropped from the rolls for a period of at least 30 days, most of whom will be placed on local welfare rolls and supported entirely by funds raised by local government.

3. All new WPA projects will require a 25 per cent contribution by the cities and towns.

These conditions come entirely unexpectedly and place tremendous additional financial burdens upon your respective cities and towns—burdens that many communities may be unable to meet.

Therefore, we cannot urge upon you too strongly that it is imperative that adequate new sources of revenue be enacted into law during this session that will enable all the communities in the State to take adequate care of the victims of this peculiar economic period.

# Historical Society Acquires Roger Williams Landmark

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—Another famous rock, almost as valuable historically as the one at Plymouth, has been acquired by the Rhode Island Historical Society and will be preserved for future generations as a monument.

It is Devil's Foot Rock near the Post Road at Davisville, a part of Warwick. On this rock, history relates, Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, conferred with Canonicus, chief sachem of the Narragansett Indians, in 1636. Out of that conference came an agreement for peace that averted a threat to the settlers in Rhode Island. The Pequots were prepared to attack that colony as they had attacked the colonies along the Connecticut River Valley earlier.

In his writings later, Roger Williams referred to the conference as one of the most important and dangerous missions of his career.

Devil's Foot Rock received its name because it has what resembles the giant imprint of a huge foot. Some historians believe Canonicus lived on the rock, but others believe the rock simply was a meeting place where important matters were discussed. Part of the rock was cut out, moved to Newport and used as building material in the City Hall. Other parts were used in the Narragansett sea wall. Most of it remains, however, as it was in colonial times.

The site including the rock was deeded to the Historical Society by a Providence bank which is trustee for the estate of John Dixon Johnston, former owner of the property.

* * *

### Car Registrations

The Rhode Island Motor Vehicles Bureau estimates that 178,000 vehicles will have been registered in the State by the end of the year—the largest total in the State's history. The highest total before the depression years was 138,000. The figure fell slightly in 1932 but has climbed steadily in succeeding years.

In spite of the increased number of vehicles on the highways, however, Rhode Island maintains its place at the head of the list of the "safest states." Fewer motor fatalities per capita were reported for Rhode Island last year than for any other state.

* * *

### Risk Picketed

Pickets paraded in front of the home of Representative Charles F Risk last week, displaying banners and hanging an effigy of the Congressman in protest against his vote for the new WPA relief bill. The banners charged the Congressman was responsible for "causing the starvation and misery of millions of American workers."

A large group of spectators was treated to a show when Congressman Risk, who had hurried back from Washington, brought out his garden hose and played it on the pickets. In the ensuing scuffle two of the pickets were arrested.

The pickets were back next day wearing raincoats.

Mr. Risk issued a series of statements defending his votes at Washington and insisting that he had always kept the interest of the relief workers in mind and had never voted for a measure that would work undue hardship on them.

### Sunday Maine Movies?

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 21 (AP)—A law permitting Sunday motion pictures under local option was among 300 new statutes that became effective today, 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature. Already in force were a comparatively few laws which contained emergency clauses or were effective at earlier dates by legislative order. Among the later was one requiring municipalities to participate in cost of old age assistance and allocating to them $800,000 in highway funds to replace funds used for old age assistance.

# R. I. Relief Probers Named

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—With the special session of the General Assembly providing the nceessary enabling laws to continue State Unemployment Relief and public works in general, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has taken steps to fulfill his inaugural pledge to see that the "needy and deserving" were given suitable aid.

A commission to make recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly so that the relief "situation will be improved from the viewpoint of the State, the cities and towns, and the recipients of relief themselves," has been named by the Governor.

The commission includes the heads of the various social agencies of the State, members of both the House and the Senate, and the Directors of Public Aid and State Welfare Division.

In announcing the membership of the Commission, Governor Vanderbilt said: "A thorough study of the relief situation in all its phases, old age security, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children and all other forms of public assistance should prove invaluable. The members of the commission are qualified to conduct such a survey and their recommendations should prove invaluable.

"It is a fact that the various forms of assistance have, like Topsy, just grown and there is no co-ordinated effort behind the plan of relief at the present time.

"I hope the committee will make recommendations to simplify and clarify the law and correct any inequalities that exist so that the entire situation will be improved from the viewpoint of the State, the cities and towns and the recipients of relief themselves.

"The Commission itself will serve without compensation, but I am recommending that it employ a paid secretary, as there are voluminous files to be searched and much detailed work that would be entirely too much to expect of a volunteer."


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Special Every Sunday
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Also ask about bargain fares from Lowell to The Weirs

B and M Round Trip to OLD ORCHARD 1.69 (Children Under 12 Half Fare)
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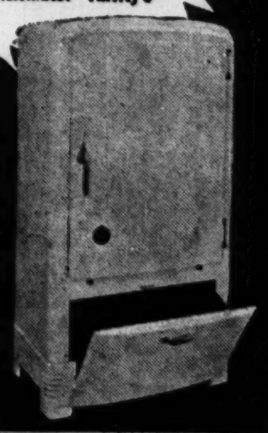

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# Pirates Open Three-Game Series Here Tomorrow—Mako Plays Crawford Saturday

## Elbie Fletcher Comes Back To Boston With Pittsburgh

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Pittsburgh's bold Pirates, who move up and down the middle of the National League standing like an elevator, tomorrow come to Boston for a series of three games with the troublesome and awakened Bees. After a single on Ladies' Day, the two clubs get together for a double-header on Sunday. The latter date closes this home stay for the Bees, and on Tuesday of next week they begin a western tour by playing a night contest at Cincinnati.

Currently starring in the Pirate infield is an old friend of Bostonians. Remember Elbie Fletcher, the pride of Milton? When this was written the first baseman was in the midst of an eight-game hitting streak and is given a lion's share of the credit for the arrival of Pittsburgh in fourth place, an event which took place yesterday at the New York Polo Grounds. In the most recent three games, not including today, Elbie has smashed three home runs, which must be a record for him.

**Hassett Starring Here**

This is not written with the intention of criticizing the Bees for trading Fletcher. On the contrary, Buddy Hassett is playing excellent ball at the Hive, and has been more valuable as a team man than was Elbie. But just the same, it is nice to see a local boy making good, even if he had to go elsewhere to find himself. And we hope he continues to play regularly in the Pirate infield.

Casey Stengel's crowd has won three of their last four starts against Pie Traynor, and have no intention of slackening this pace over the week end. At this speed the Bees should be sixth or better before the Buccaneers leave town Sunday night. By beating the Cubs yesterday, 2 to 1, the so-called locals advanced to within one game of the sixth-place Dodgers. Also, Stengel is just two contests removed from third place.

**Warstler Hitting**

The amazing part of the Bees' latest spurt is the hitting of little Rabbit Warstler. Everybody knew that Rabbit was a good defensive ball player, but nobody suspected he would shoot up 31 percentage batting points in three successive afternoons. Yet, that's what he has done. On Tuesday he contributed two singles in the Cincinnati final. Wednesday he came up with three and the last one was a squeeze play bunt that let Tony Cuccinello score with the deciding run in the ninth inning. Yesterday he had a perfect day at the plate—three for three—and all he did was score both of his team's runs.

Another ace at the Hive is Bill Posedel, the pitcher secured from Brooklyn in exchange for Al Todd during the spring training period. Bill registered his tenth triumph yesterday and his tenth complete effort. Three times he has blanked the opposition. Last Sunday he shut out the league-leading Cincy club on six hits. In No. 10, the Cubs made only six. Bill has plenty on the ball—more, undoubtedly, than any other hurler on the Boston staff. And he can get the ball over the plate. In his last six engagements, the Sailor has passed only nine batters. Yesterday he walked one—Hartnett in the seventh with two on—and that was intentional. Gabby previously had driven in the lone Chicago run.

**Defensive Work**

The defensive work of the Bees looked immense against the Cubs. Behind Posedel, Cuccinello and Debs Garms made sparkling plays. Cooch went to his left and made a great stop of Galan's drive in the first inning, to force Hack, who had singled. In the second, with Hartnett running between third and home, Tony reached up while running toward center field and stabbed Bartell's bid for a base hit. In the eighth, Garms held Hack to two bases by fast fielding of his smash to the right-field corner.

The Bees have recalled young Sebastian Sisti from Hartford and sent Tom Earley and Otto Huber to their Eastern League farm. Only 18 years of age, Sisti is a big strong boy with great prospects. He may play either shortsop or third base in the series with Pittsburgh.

## *Australians 'Taking' Longwood*

By a Staff Photographer

**Adrian Quist (left) and Jack Crawford**

**They discuss motion-picture shots of themselves and other players in view of coming Davis Cup action in Canada and the United States**

## Bobby Low Meets Quist In Semifinal

There has been a general shaking of heads this week by the tennis gallery, ever since the Australians, Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, joined in the Longwood Bowl fun.

The reason: local fans are realizing more and more the difficult task of retaining the Davis Cup this year against the near perfect play of these Australians.

For instance yesterday they tried to cheer young Gardnar Mulloy to victory, but that deceptive and powerful wrist motion of the Australian captain, added to an uncanny sense of anticipation, carried along Crawford's tired legs in a four-set overtime, quarter-final round struggle.

Crawford, the utility man on this year's invading Australian team, is obviously not in good form yet. But it doesn't take much practice for him to tune his plan of attack or defense. Yesterday he faced one of the coolest young American players, whose record this year has accounted for victories over Wayne Sabin, Gene Mako, Bitsy Grant and others.

**Planned Campaign**

The Coral Gables, Fla., youth had carefully planned out his campaign before yesterday's battle. He would try to run Crawford ragged in the first two sets, probably losing both of them in carrying out his scheme, and then take the third set to send the match into an overtime. By taking the fourth set, Mulloy was confident he would win the match, for it was generally conceded that his Australian rival was not ready for a five-set battle.

There were few if any persons at the match who didn't realize this plan of Mulloy's. Crawford himself recognized it only too well, and in the locker room after the third set he said: "I don't see how I can last with this fellow. He's plenty smart."

After it was all over, Crawford having aced Mulloy on match point, the score read 7—5, 6—1, 3—6, 8—6. "I'm delighted with my play," said Crawford.

This afternoon in a semifinal Quist met young Bobby Low of Stanford University who has scored two upset wins already this week.

**Their Game Is Perfect**

In explaining the amazing play of the Australians yesterday, Ralph Chambers, Longwood pro, said: "You can't beat them. They just make the final shot every time. They get hold of everything we give them, and then return a shot equal to or better than our shots. Their game is perfect."

The Crawford-Mulloy singles match was, without a doubt, the most interesting match of the week. When Crawford meets Gene Mako, No. 1 American seeded player, some Davis Cup importance will be attached to the match.

Although a bit early in the summer, it will give Walter Pate, non-playing Davis Cup captain, who arrived here today, an opportunity to see the former doubles player as a potential singles man against the clever play of the Aussies. Should Mako advance to the finals, Pate will also witness his match with Quist.

It's no secret that these morning workouts of Mako and Frankie Parker, with Mercer Beasley instructing, are long practice sessions for Parker's forehand and Mako's service. Mako has been especially serious this week with his new serve, and, to date, in his matches, has appeared over-cautious with it.

W. A. D.

## Annual Four-Ball Tourney Begins at Winchester C. C.

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Under a cloudless summer sky, 76 teams teed off this morning in the 16th renewal of the Winchester Country Club's annual invitation four-ball tournament. This number was nearly twice as many as were entered last year, when torrents of rain made rivers out of the fairways.

Practically all of the outstanding amateurs of the State were present as the popular event got under way. This year's high entry list was traced in part to the shifting of dates from the middle of the week to the week end. Eighteen holes for qualifying spots were played today, with match play scheduled to continue tomorrow and Sunday.

**Adams Absent**

Most prominent among the absentees was the new State amateur champion, Teddy Adams of South Shore, who was paired with Bunny Wilson. Ted left today with Joe Hoffman and Art Ross of the Bruins to play in the Canadian amateur championship.

Of the formidable entries in the star-studded field were Dave Whiteside, the 1937 Massachusetts champion, and Ray Marad, who lost this year at Tedesco to Ted Adams in the final; Leo Martin and Joe Monahan, Jr., the defending champions; Cooney Weiland of the Bruins and Charley Crane of Commonwealth; Bobby Knowles and Fred Hannon; Joe Lynch and Bob Robbins; Carl Nettlebladt and Ed Buanato; and Jimmy Gannen and Sam Videtta.

* * *

Another tournament which will attract much attention this week end is the Northeastern pro-amateur championship at Poland Spring Sunday and Monday. This will be the third annual event, and from the manner in which the golfers took to it last year, it should be quite a success.

The affair is conducted in the popular Metropolitan style, with each pro playing with as many amateurs as he wishes. Bob Crowley and Wilfred Crossley, the defending champions, will not be able to make the trip this week end, but quite a number of local pros are planning to enter with two or three amateurs.

**Six Partners**

Les Cottrell of Bear Hill is taking six partners with him, which should be some sort of a record. One of the strong teams entered will be Bill Duffy and Fred Wright of Trapelo. Wright was seven times State amateur title-holder but did not defend this year. His game is still right, however—he shot a 72 at George Wright municipal course early this week.

* * *

George Wright, incidentally, is planning a "day" for Ray Marad, in view of his excellent showing in the recent State amateur. One of the features will be an exhibition match between Ray and Ted Adams and Bill Taylor, the club pro, and Fred Wright. The affair is due to be held one week from Sunday.

* * *

South Shore and Rockport are also holding M. G. A. tournaments this week end.

* * *

The Winchester and Poland Spring events are really in the nature of tune-ups for the New England amateur championship at Wannamoisett next week. Although this State will be without the services of the Canadian-bound Ted Adams, it will have an able golfer present in Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, last year's winner. Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, the only two-time former winner, and John Burke of Newport, last year's intercollegiate champion, are also included in the lineup. A 36-hole qualifying round starts the New Englands off Wednesday, with 64 qualifiers beginning match play Thursday. The final will be at 18 holes Saturday afternoon.

## Pauline Betz Playing In East for U. S. Ranking

By Wendell Davis

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Pauline Betz's upset victory over Virginia Wolfenden yesterday was not so much of an upset after all!

But she certainly sent the scribes scrambling for a few lines about her straight-set (6—2, 6—3) triumph.

After all the Hollywood girl had ousted second-seeded Miss Wolfenden, ninth ranking U. S. woman player, just when the experts were beginning to concede Miss Wolfenden the singles crown as a result of her play here this week.

**Met Before**

But Miss Betz had not conceded Miss Wolfenden anything. "I had beaten Virginia in our only previous match about two years ago," she explained. In fact, Miss Betz has won from Helen Bernhard, fourth seeded, whom she meets today.

"This is my first trip east outdoors, and also my first tournament on grass," she said. "This winter I left college to play in the national indoor championships in New York, and I beat Helen (Bernhard) then." The scores of the match were 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

"My win over Virginia occurred in the Southern California women's tournament to gain the semi-final round," she continued. "I also beat Mary Arnold, my doubles partner, in the finals for the Long Beach championship. In the same tournament I beat Dot Bundy." Miss Bundy is the third-ranking woman player in the country.

**Seabright Next**

The 19-year-old Hollywood player is making the eastern circuit in an effort to attain a national ranking this year. She will play all the major grass and clay court meetings, next week entering the Seabright championships.

Miss Betz is studying at the Los Angeles City College, and plans to enter University of Southern California for a two-year course either this year or next in order that she may receive a master's degree.

Wide World

**Pauline Betz**

At Los Angeles City College she was voted the best all-round athlete, her sports including softball, field hockey, basketball and tennis.

Her mother is a physical education teacher at the Jefferson High School.

**Played Five Years**

"I have played tournament tennis five years," Miss Betz said, "taking the game seriously the last two."

Last winter Miss Betz also entered two Florida tournaments, winning the State championship from Marty Barnet at Orlando, and also winning the Southern Florida championship at Palm Beach.

As a junior she found a stumblingblock in Barbara Winslow, who two years ago was national girls' junior titleholder. For three years Miss Betz encountered the California girl, and for three years she could do nothing but report a loss to Miss Winslow.

"Some day I hope to reverse the decisions," she said confidently.

## Local Box Scores

### Red Sox

July 20

| CHICAGO | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Kuhel, 1b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Kreevich, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Rosenthal, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Appling, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| McNair, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Tresh, c | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 1 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Doerr, 2b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Cramer, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Foxx, 1b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Vosmik, lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Desautels, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Galehouse, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickman, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| *Carey | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 0 |

* Batted for Dickman in 8th.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 |

Runs batted in Kreevich 2, Rosenthal, Kuhel, Tresh. Two-base hits, Doerr, Vosmik, Hayes 2, Kuhel, Tresh. Three-base hit, Kreevich. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Hayes and Kuhel; Hayes, Appling and Kuhel 2; Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 7, Chicago 4. Bases on balls, by Galehouse, by Wilson, by Lee. Struck out by Dickman 2, by Wilson, by Lee 3. Hits off Galehouse, 6 in 2-3 inning; off Dickman 4 in 5 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 2 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher Galehouse. Umpires Basil, Rommel and Summers. Time, 1h. 46m. Attendance, 5,000 estimated.

### Bees

July 20

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outlaw lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Garms rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hassett 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| West cf lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cuccinello 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Huber 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lopez s | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Warstler ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Posedel p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 29 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 1 |
| CHICAGO | | | | | | | |
| Hack 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Herman 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Galan rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gleeson lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reynolds cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartnett c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| G Russell 1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Bartell ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Page p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 0 |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Runs batted in G. Russell, Outlaw, Garms. Two-base hits, Hartnett, Warstler, Hack. First base on errors, Chicago. Left on bases, Boston 4, Chicago 5. Sacrifice hits, G. Russell, Gleeson, Reynolds, Posedel. Base on balls, by Posedel. Struck out, by Posedel, by Page. Double plays, Bartell and G. Russell; Hassett and Warstler. Time, 1h. 30m. Umpires, Dunn, Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance 2,620.

## Promises to Return

LONDON (AP)—Alice Marble promised to return next year and defend her all-England tennis title as she went sightseeing by automobile before sailing for home in the Champlain.

She predicted that the Wightman Cup competition at Forest Hills in August would be a "close affair." The San Francisco girl sang two numbers on the British Television Program.

## Tiller Talk

### Quincy Yacht Club Holds Inter-Club

As the end of July nears, yachting enters its most interesting stages. This week end presages the mid-summer peak, what with the Quincy Yacht Club holding its annual inter-club meeting for the Boston Bay race fleet Sunday; Eastern Yacht Club staging the fourth race in its first series; Corinthian sponsoring its fifth Sunday get together; and the Thirty Square Meter championship races at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass., for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl.

Local interest centers, of course, at Quincy Sunday for it is there where the annual Boston Bay fleet records are set. A year ago, the Quincy organization joined the select few who have raced over 200 boats in one regatta in this country.

**Roosevelt Bowl**

This year, although Quincy sponsors three races for the fleet instead of its usual one, local yachting followers will watch with interest doings at the mouth of Fore River.

The annual series for the "Squeak" championship down on the Cape should provide the closest competition this year of any time in the Bowl's short series.

Former winners, Lill Singva, now under American ownership, John Lawrence's Moose, and Alfred E. Chase's Viking, last year's champion, will all be there when the first race gets under way Monday. With the increase of boats at Marblehead and also the "Squeak" fleet down at Marion, there should be almost 20 Thirties racing for the Bowl.

* * *

The second annual Quincy Bay Race Week begins a week from Sunday. This year should witness a much better turnout than a year ago, although a grand opening day fleet of 256 boats, the largest Boston Bay flotilla, was recorded at Squantum. Quincy's three yachting institutions, Quincy, Wollaston and Squantum, all take part in officially welcoming the racers throughout the week. Quincy sponsoring the first two days, Wollaston the next two and Squantum the last day on Thursday.

* * *

Edgartown's 16th annual regatta opens next Friday off the Edgartown Yacht Club. Friday and Saturday are scheduled for the regular racing classes, while Sunday finds the ocean race around the Vineyard in process.

* * *

Chick Graf still maintains his seven-point lead over the Indians as that class experienced its most competitive season in its history. Close at his heels are Harry Colburn's Mohawk, Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona and Herbie Allbright's Osseo. For the first time, a South Boston boat is not among the first five.

W. A. D.

## Myopia Polo Team Meets Pittsfield

Four horsemen from historic Myopia Club at Hamilton, equipped with polo mallets, will ride out on their home field tomorrow to defend the W. Cameron Forbes Cup against a nine-goal Pittsfield invader.

The Forbes Cup, donated by the U. S. Polo Association, at present rests in the Myopia locker, following a successful campaign for the North Shore players last season.

But the powerful Pittsfield four offers a formidable challenge to Myopia, which will enter the match without the services of one of its ablest players, Fred Ayer, Jr. Ayer, injured last week, will be replaced by Paul Fox, a former Harvard star.

**Starters**

Starting line-up for Myopia will include Capt. Tim Clark, another former Harvard player, Fred Ayer, Sr., Charles G. Rice, and Fox. Rice played his first official game three weeks ago against Dedham, and tallied four goals in the first two chukkers.

The Pittsfield combination, listing Capt. William B. Rand, Jr., Zenas Colt, Arthur Mason, Jr., and Frank Butterworth, Jr., won its way to the finals in the Western New England sectional play by defeating Loudonville in two matches and splitting a series with West Point Officers. They built up a total of 37 goals in the four trophy matches.

In the Eastern division, Myopia eliminated Dedham, which twice defeated Pittsfield by virtue of its handicap.

Myopia will watch Arthur Mason, Jr., a Hamilton boy, who is ranking star of the Pittsfield group. Mason, one of the two outstanding performers in the indoor season this year, also plays for Danvers, another strong contender in the trophy series.

## Vermont Amateur

RUTLAND, Vt., July 21 (AP)—Tom Pierce of Rutland, the defending champion, and John Boniface of Woodstock, yesterday tied for medalist honors in the Vermont amateur golf tourney with 71's, a stroke under their closest rival, Jerry Frost of Bennington.

Among the other qualifiers for today's first-round matches were "Kiki" Price of Burlington, a two-time winner, with 73, Frank Woodruff of Barre, with 74, Dr. Albric H. Bellrose of Rutland, with 75, Dr. Maurice N. Bellrose of Rutland, Judson Phillips of Dorset, and Max Holden of Barre, with 76's.

The medalists will break the tie today by matching first-round cards. They will play out the 18 holes and the stymie rule has been suspended for their benefit.

## Western Open Under Way

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP) — Golf's par-busters stepped out on the Medinah Country Club's No. 1 and 3 courses today, but the Western open championship record of 273 strokes was expected to hold intact for another year.

Ten years ago, Chicago's Silver Scot, Tommy Armour, established the Western open mark at the Ozaukee Club in Milwaukee. Tommy, always rated one of the finest iron players in the game, was unusually "hot" in that tournament and the stars in today's fast field generally doubt that the winner will top his performance. Armour himself does not believe 290 will be broken.

**Difficult Test**

The No. 1 course with its par of 70 and the No. 3 par-71 layout were expected to provide an extremely difficult test, even for a field which ranks as one of the strongest in the tourney's 40-year history.

Among the standouts were Ralph Guldahl, winner of the title the last three years. Byron Nelson, the national open champion, and Henry Picard, Nelson's conqueror in the recent Professional Golfer's Association battle. They rated as co-favorites for the championship, for years one of the nation's major golf prizes.

**Chance for Guldahl**

Guldahl who hasn't been playing too well lately, believes he has a fine chance to take this tournament and get his game back on the winning trail. His victory in the Western in 1936 sent him on to two straight national open titles.

Considering the caliber of the stars entered, the victor probably will need to be on his game to come home in front. Dick Metz and Ernie Harrison, P. G. A. semi-finalists, the colorful Walter Hagen, Johnny Revolta, Armour, Sammy Snead, Gene Sarazen, and a score of other stars will go after the crown and its $750 first money.

Play was over 18 holes on both courses today and tomorrow, with the low 50 professional scorers and ties and the low 22 amateurs and ties qualifying for Sunday's final over 36 holes.

## Archery Champions

ST. PAUL, July 21 (AP) — Pat Chambers of Portland, Ore., yesterday won the National archery championship in the men's division for the second straight year.

Russ Hoogerhyde, Northbrook, Ill., who holds records in the single and double American shoots, pounded out 180 hits for a total of 1,348 points. Chambers, who won the event, had a total of 180 hits for 1,398 points. Hoogerhyde's comeback helped him place fourth in the final ratings.

His score for the Double York and Double American rounds combined was 2,750.

Amherst, Mass., was named as the site for the tournament in 1940.

## Winner of Honolulu Race Still Remains in Doubt

HONOLULU, July 21 (AP) — While judges at the finish maintained an almost sleepless vigil and observation planes scanned the sea lanes for stray sails, the winner of the 2,085-mile San Francisco-to-Honolulu yacht race remained in doubt.

Every hour that passed increased the chances of the eastern cutter, Blitzen, to claim the most prized American yachting trophy. The 55-foot craft, skippered by R. J. "Dick" Reynolds of New York, ended the long run Tuesday night, second to the scratch entry, Contender, and with its three-day handicap immediately became the big favorite to win on the corrected time basis.

**"Free for All"**

Three entries still were listed as challengers of the Blitzen in both the "free for all" and the Class C events. They were the Lady Jo, 40-foot schooner from Honolulu; the Magic Carpet, owned by Frank Kent of Albany, N. Y., and the Viking Childe, skippered by William Merry of Hollywood.

To defeat the Blitzen, the Lady Jo had a finish deadline of 5:22 p. m. (10:52 p. m. E. S. T.). The Magic Carpet, a 38-foot ketch, had until 8:36 p. m. (2:06 a. m. Friday E. S. T.) to win.

The Viking Childe, a 42-foot ketch enjoying the biggest handicap, five days, 12 hours, 32 minutes and 30 seconds, had until 11:00 a. m. (4:30 p. m. E. S. T.) today to sail in for the major prize as well as Class C honors.

**Fandango Wins Class A**

The race committee announced Fandango the definite winner in Class A, with the Seaweed, Contender and Geoanna taking second, third and fourth places, respectively, in that classification. The committee also announced Zoe H as the winner in Class B with the Chubasco, Odyssey and Dorado placing second, third and fourth respectively.

A boat identified as the Nam Sang, 66-foot ketch entered by Harold Martinson of Sausalito, Calif., and Oscar Johnson of St. Louis, was sighted at 4:40 p. m. (10:10 p. m. E. S. T.) eight miles off Makapuu Point, easternmost tip of Oahu Island. It was estimated the Nam Sang would finish around 10:30 p. m. (4 a. m. today, E. S. T.)

Three boats checked in this morning, the San Francisco registered Dorade at 3:45.23.6; the Pajara of Stockton at 6:47.05 1-5 and the Circe of Seattle at 10:23.42 2-5, all Honolulu times.

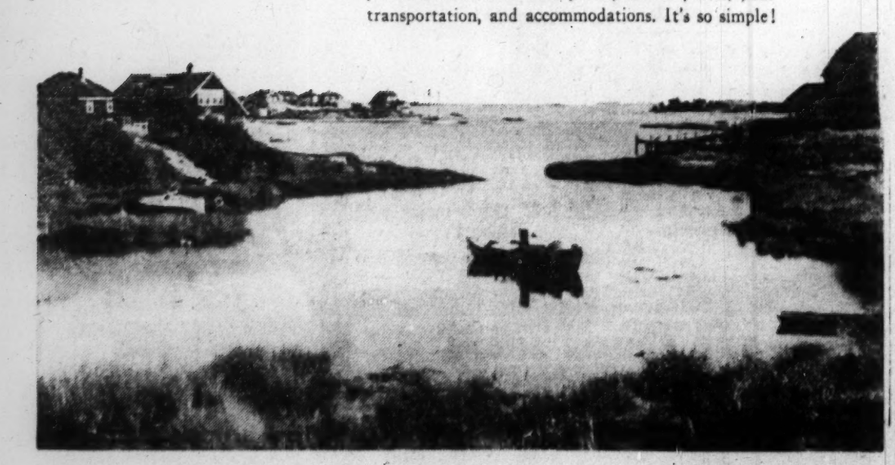
## Sport Briefs

Four California winter golf tourneys will offer $18,000 in prizes.

In early baseball, a ball had to be caught on the fly to retire the batter.


*Formula for planning a vacation—*

Gather several copies of The Christian Science Monitor. Note carefully advertisements of hotels, resorts, and travel. You will find many grouped in Tuesday and Friday papers, and some in other advertising columns of these and other days. Write to any of the advertisers from whom you desire further information. Please also mention The Christian Science Monitor. When you have complete information choose your place or places, your transportation, and accommodations. It's so simple!




## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

*By the Associated Press*

**Results July 20**

**International League**

Newark 5, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 2, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 0.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.

**American Association**

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 2.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 0.
Louisville 4 Kansas City 1.

**Pacific Coast League**

San Francisco 7, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 2.
Portland 8, Hollywood 7.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.

**Texas League**

Tulsa 3-2, Fort Worth 2-5.
Shreveport 14-11, Beaumont 12-4.
Dallas 14, Oklahoma City 2.
San Antonio 6, Houston 3.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Little Rock 6-1, Birmingham 0-5.
Knoxville 11, Chattanooga 5.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 3.

**Eastern League**

Williamsport 7, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Albany 3, Hartford 2.
Scranton 1, Elmira 0.
Binghamton at Springfield, rain.

## Assist

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Golfer R. J. McMahon scored a hole-in-one — thanks to his opponent, Joe Polacek.

McMahon's tee shot stopped four inches from the cup. Polacek's approach shot knocked McMahon's ball into the hole.

## Olympets Win

The Boston Olympets girls' softball team scored their fourth victory over a previously undefeated opponent at the Garden last night, when they nosed out the Connecticut Starlets of New Haven 7 to 6. The game was featured by the pitching of Mary Pratt, who took the mound in the ninth inning with three on base, no outs, and the locals leading by one run. Mary forced the first Connecticut batter to foul out to the catcher, the second to strike out, and the third to pop out to the infield to end the game.

In a preliminary Metropolitan League affair, the Boston Gardenias defeated the Rehoboth Milkmaids 5 to 1 to retain first place in the standing. A crowd of 3694 persons attended.

## To Resume Rugby Play

PARIS (CP Cable)—Rugby matches between France and British Rugby Union representative teams will be resumed next year after a nine-year lapse. The French Rugby Federation announced the first match in France would be played against Wales at Paris, March 25.

# Lone Star State Well Represented in the Trans-Mississippi Golf Championship

## Five Texas Players Reach T-M Quarter-Final Round

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 21 (AP)—The eyes of Texas are certainly on this 1939 Trans-Mississippi golf tournament — and probably winking a little.

Don't be surprised if there is an all-Texas final or even an all-Texas semifinal.

Eight frontiersmen of the links, all that are left of the 243 who signed up for the championship drive Monday, struck out today in the quarter-finals of the best T-M meet in its history and five of them were sun-tanned sons of Texas.

**May Corner All**

The Lone Star State may corner everything in sight by the time the 36-hole safari is finished tonight across Broadmoor's green fairways close under the red, pine-studded mountains.

Meet these Texas Rangers of putter and five-iron—Harry Todd, Western amateur champion; Don Schumacher and O'Hara Watts, all of Dallas; handsome John Barnum of Edinburg, and Morris Norton of Wichita Falls.

Manning the passes against this Texas invasion were lone sharpshooters from Michigan, Colorado, and Utah.

**Watts Meets Lowell**

Watts started the day's firing against young Ray Lowell, Jr., of Colorado Spring, who makes it hard for Trans-Mississippi champions; Barnum drew Ed Kingsley of Salt Lake City, Schumacher opposed stoic-faced Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., and Todd went out against Norton for a little Texas engagement.

Schumacher, who has shoulders like a football guard, is the only former champion left. He won at Denver two years ago.

Trans-Mississippi defending champions are still having their troubles. In the third round yesterday a 12-foot putt for a birdie three by Colorado's Lowell on the first extra hole eliminated, Defending Champion Ven Savage of Salt Lake City. The day before Lowell shot a 68, two under par, to drop Eddie Held of Denver, two-time Trans-Mississippi champion.

## And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Wightman Cuppers**

LONDON—Hope rather than anticipation is pinned upon the team of British women lawn tennis players which, captained by the popular Betty Nuthall (the only Englishwoman who has ever won the American singles championship), is to visit the United States, in an attempt to win the Wightman Cup. For, during the Wimbledon championships here this year, we had abundant opportunity to appreciate the great strength of America's best netwomen at the present time. Especially that of Alice Marble, whose overwhelming victory in the women's singles led spectators to ask in all seriousness, Is she the greatest woman player of all time?

This is one of those questions which can never be answered with any certainty, but it is certainly permissible to believe that the tennis with which she crushed Hilda Sperling and Kay Stammers, in the semifinal and final rounds respectively at Wimbledon, would have given her a very bright prospect of victory against the best play of either the late Suzanne Lenglen of France or Helen Wills Moody, U. S. A.—the two stars recognized as being hitherto in a class apart from the rest.

**Masculine Pattern**

Alice Marble plays tennis of the masculine pattern, and the ladies at Wimbledon could not stand up to it at all. Indeed, in nearly all her matches, the exchanges went very much as you would expect exchanges to go in a match between a woman and a man, with the player on one side of the net calling the tune and the player on the other side dancing to it under relentless pressure. After all, a score of 6—0, 6—0, against a former Wimbledon finalist, the indefatigable Mrs. Sperling, takes some explaining. And by way of explanation let me offer you the score of 6—2, 6—0 against Kay Stammers.

Here was Britain's No. 1 player (who in the previous round had accounted for a former Wimbledon champion, Helen Hull Jacobs, in straight sets) made to look like a swimmer caught by a powerful tide. She did everything she knew to contend with it. But the course of events was all one way. Which illustrates how tremendously Alice Marble's lawn tennis has improved since she met Kay Stammers in the Wightman Cup Match at Wimbledon last year and was defeated at a score of 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Later in 1938, during the fourth round of the American National Championship at Forest Hills, New York, Miss Marble turned the tables on her opponent, but only after being one set down.

**Handful of Points**

In the 1939 Wimbledon finals Kay produced what I should describe as absolutely her best lawn tennis. And all it gained for her was a handful of points. Watching this one-sided encounter I almost felt as if I were witnessing again the Suzanne Lenglen brand of tennis, played with more "punch" than she used to put into it. Alice used every shot in the game, just as Suzanne was wont to do, and she used them all with machine-like precision, making openings for herself by deep drives and then either advancing decisively to the net for a man-like volley or sending over a short back spinner that faded away almost where it dropped

Well, Kay Stammers stands out as the ace of the British Wightman Cup Team. The other singles stars in it being Miss R. M. Hardwick, and Miss V. E. Scott. You can get some sort of a line on how these ladies compare with America's best at the present time by reflecting that Miss Scott was defeated at Wimbledon by Mme. Mathieu of France, who was subsequently routed in straight sets (6—4, 6—2) by Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, U. S. A., while Miss Hardwick lost in straight sets (6—4, 6—0) to Mrs. Sperling, Denmark, who failed to take a single game from Alice Marble.

**Doubles**

For doubles, the British have Miss Stammers and Mrs. S. H. Hammersley, who were beaten in the semifinal of the women's doubles at Wimbledon by Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble; and Miss Nuthall and Miss Somebody, my nom-de-guerre for whichever of the Britishers already mentioned is selected to partner the skipper. Miss Nuthall's regular partner this year has been the rising youngster, Miss Jean Nicoll, whose father was not in favor of her making a trip to America just yet, even if the selectors wanted her to do so.

Jean was vanquished at Wimbledon in her first match on the center court, a result which—in view of her showing in previous tournaments—stands out as one of the surprises in a Wimbledon meeting at which, for the second year in succession, all the championships were won by Americans Indeed, the State of California may be said to have done the trick almost all by itself, since R. L. Riggs and Alice Marble won the singles; R. L. Riggs and E. C. Cooke won the men's doubles; Riggs and Alice Marble won the mixed doubles; and Mrs. S. P. Fabyan and Miss Marble won the women's doubles. Just to underline America's triumph, Don MacNeill carried off the All-England Plate, for men players defeated in the first and second rounds of the championship singles; and just as a crumb of consolation for Great Britain, Mrs. R. D MacElvie won the All-England Women's Plate, for the corresponding competition among the ladies.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Limited Time Only


### Tigers Recall McCoy

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—Benny McCoy, slugging second baseman of the Toledo Mud Hens, yesterday was recalled by Detroit to replace the injured Charlie Gehringer.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 61 | 23 | .726 |
| Boston | 48 | 30 | .615 |
| Chicago | 47 | 36 | .566 |
| Cleveland | 42 | 39 | .519 |
| Detroit | 41 | 42 | .494 |
| Washington | 35 | 51 | .407 |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 50 | .383 |
| St. Louis | 24 | 58 | .293 |

Results July 20

Chicago 4, Boston 0.
Washington 8, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 49 | 29 | .628 |
| St. Louis | 41 | 37 | .526 |
| Chicago | 43 | 41 | .512 |
| New York | 41 | 40 | .506 |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 38 | .506 |
| Brooklyn | 38 | 38 | .500 |
| Boston | 39 | 41 | .488 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 50 | .324 |

Results July 20

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 4.
Only games scheduled.

## News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

**Left: New York—Joseph W. Burk of the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, Pa., who won the Diamond Sculls for the second year in a row when he defeated R. Verey of Poland at Henley-on-Thames, England, on July 8, is shown upon his arrival aboard the Queen Mary here recently, with his trophies. Center: Helsingfors, Finland—Taisto Maki of Finland is shown as he reached the tape in the 5,000-meters race at the Olympic Stadium to establish a new world record for the event here recently. He ran the distance in the brilliant time of 14m. 8.8s., his average time for the three miles being 13.42.4. The previous record-holder was Lauri Lehtinen of Finland with 14.17.0 and 13.50.6. Maki, who broke the 10,000-meter mark last year in 30.02.0, is 28 years old and a storeman by trade. He is considered Finland's ace for the 1940 Olympic games. Right: Los Angeles, Calif.—A record crowd of 35,000 laugh- and thrill-seeking movie fans crammed Wrigley Field here July 15 to witness the annual charity baseball game between film comedians and leading men. Top-paid Romeos and most-hilarious actors of the stage and screen scrambled about the diamond in a gay affair. The photo shows Kaye Luke, Chinese actor and artist, playing first base for the comedians, startled to see Frank Mitchell, of the Mitchell and Durant stage team, do a back flip over the bag as he beats out the ball.**

## Wachman and Gillespie Advance to Semifinal

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Marvin Wachman of Chicago and Billy Gillespie of Atlanta, both unseeded contenders, reached the semi-final round of men's singles in the Eastern clay court tennis championships yesterday as, a round behind them, defending titleholder Gerard (Jeff) Podesta of Montclair, N. J., advanced to the quarterfinals.

Wachman extended the string of upsets that has marked the entire tournament by conquering Robert Peacock of Berkeley, Calif., No. 6 on the seeded list, 6—1, 6—4. Gillespie had an even easier time, requiring only 19 minutes and two love sets to dispose of Jack Mahoney of the University of Virginia.

**Battle Two Hours**

Podesta, No. 9 seed, had to battle for two hours to overcome young Billy McGehee of New Orleans, 12—10, 2—6, 6—4. Harried continually by the Southerner's blistering forehand drives, the 1938 champion still had an edge in tournament experience, and this proved the deciding factor.

McGehee rushed the net recklessly and time and again left himself open for Podesta's fine passing shots. The Jerseyite, on the other hand, moved into the forecourt only when he saw an opening, kept constant pressure on McGehee's backhand and, in the closing stages when McGehee dropped back to the baseline to try a defensive game, left him flatfooted with well-timed drop shots.

**Podesta vs. Buxby**

Podesta and Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., No. 8, are the only seeded players left in the group of six survivors. Podesta, in his quarterfinal match, will play George Toley of Los Angeles, while 16-year-old Earl Bartlett, Jr., of New Orleans, will battle Buxby for the other semifinal berth.

Two teams reached the doubles semifinals yesterday. Dave Brock and Alex Coulthard of Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Gordon Giles and Bill Pardoe of Salt Lake City, 6—3, 6—4, and Mahoney and Dick McKee of Miami, Fla., eliminated Toley and Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2.

### Indoor Baseball

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of 12 clubs which have been granted franchises in the newly-formed National Professional Indoor Baseball League met recently and agreed upon a season running from Dec. 1 to March 1. A "world series" will follow the regular season.

A revised constitution will be presented for adoption at a meeting, Aug. 5. Among those attending the meeting was Walter Brown of Boston.

### 'Shaf'

Wide World

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the new deal for golfers planned by a group of Chicagoans, a kit will replace the bag and a set of heads will replace the conventional and cumbersome set of clubs Golf engineers have designed a kit of playing tools requiring only one shaft to which is attached the head needed for each shot on the course. In slots on the side of the kit the five iron and two wood heads are held in place. A zipper gadget provides a compartment for balls, and a half-dozen small slots are convenient for carrying tees. It has been shown that the clubs with their screwed-in heads provide a firm hitting surface. Contact of the club head with the ball doesn't tend to loosen the head. Rather the impact serves to tighten the head since the golfer is hitting against the groove of the screw. The new kit is an invention of F. Roe and has been named "Shaf," a hybrid word that combines the names of the sponsors. Photo shows: A. W. Reid in demonstrating the use of the new golf kit shows how the head is screwed on the shaft.

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

**Just One Manager's Opinion**

Less than a week after Bill Jurges of the Giants and Umpire George Magerkurth clashed in an important series at the Polo Grounds, Whitlow Wyatt of the Dodgers threatened Dolly Stark, another member of the National League's board of, arbitration. If baseball is to continue to prosper in the older major circuit, this business must be stopped. In some important game, a group of irate fans may be prompted to take the case into their own hands, and then baseball would be in a "fix."

A National League manager, who for obvious reasons does not want to be quoted, suggests that President Ford Frick spend less time disciplining players, and more time increasing the efficiency of his staff of umpires.

**Improve Umpiring**

The mysterious gentleman would have the young prexy take the arbiters aside and impress upon them the importance of alert officiating, giving the men in blue about two weeks to improve the situation. During that time, all clubs would be warned against decision disputes. Then, any umpire who proved himself incapable of efficient signal and decision calling would be immediately removed from the staff. In short, this unnamed pilot thinks that the quality of officiating in his league has hit rock bottom.

This blast may be justified, and it may not be. We are simply passing along the opinion of a spokesman on the players' side. No doubt the league, headed by Frick, has an entirely differen. opinion. When the prexy visited Boston earlier this week, he expressed his belief that fines and suspensions already handed out were justified, but made no hint of other plans in this direction.

In this torrid National League flag race, with five or six clubs still conceded a chance to win, tempers ride high in almost every series of games. On each close play, players and managers shout at the men in blue. But the ump's word is law, of which the participants have no doubt. It's only that they think laws can sometimes be wrong. And one wrong decision can change the outlook of the entire pennant scramble.

♦ ♦ ♦

It sometimes is difficult to understand the moves of big league organizations. For example, consider the recent case of the Red Sox vs Harold "Peewee" Reese.

Several months ago the Sox purchased the Louisville club of the American Association as improving grounds for young prospects. One of the chief reasons why they shifted from Minneapolis to Louisville, according to club gossip, was to obtain the services of a rising boy shortstop named Reese. With complete control of the Colonels, the Boston outfit was sure of this coming star infielder.

This spring the Sox looked at Reese in Florida. He impressed as a fine defensive player, despite the fact that he was still in his teens. Some of the critics, however, insisted that the boy would never hit. Which, of course, was discouraging if true.

But with the start of the American Association campaign, Peewee became a surprise at the plate. A short while back he was hitting .310 and stealing bases. Those who had seen him at Sarasota smiled. Life can be beautiful. But like a bolt out of the sky came an announcement that Reese had been sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers. Perhaps there is much more to the story than immediately meets the eye. If so, this is out of order. But if Peewee is sound of limb and still the outstanding prospect he was this spring, what is wrong with the judgment of the powers controlling the Red Sox?

♦ ♦ ♦

When Cincinnati's towering Paul Derringer walked Debs Garms in the first inning of the July 18 game at Boston, it was his first base on balls in 49⅔ innings since June 14. From the beginning of the season, Paul has issued just 14 passes, and probably several of them were intentional. No wonder he has won 12 games for the high-flying Reds in this 1939 National League race!

### Two Time Captain

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—Seldom is a college athlete twice captain of his team, but Henry Remmer of Columbia will again captain the crew in 1940.

## Midwest Baseball School Designed to Help Rookies

Central States Sidelines

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Power hitters may dominate big league baseball today, but club managers know that a player must have more than bat-swinging ability. It's surprising, these managers have been heard to say, how awkwardly many rookies will handle the ticklish situations that arise in every game. Sand-lot training skimps on technique, leaves that to club coaches who have to spend valuable time when whipping these rookies into shape.

Two enterprising fellows, Mique Malloy and Bill Harley, think they have the answer to this problem in their Midwest Baseball School at Mills Stadium here. Instructors who played ball according to rule during their days on the diamond have been hired to help thresh out the kinks for youngsters just coming into the game. There are no connections with any club in organized baseball, and the school directors promise no jobs, but, here's the catch, no less than six big league club managers will have scouts here while the school is in session.

♦ ♦ ♦

The contrast between professional baseball and professional football in the matter of availability of trained material is underlined here as the pro gridiron clubs take stock of the results of the annual draft. The league points to the greatest array of big-name rookies in its history, all taken from among recent college graduates, which means men trained for from seven to eight years, most of it in competition just as tough as that in the league itself.

♦ ♦ ♦

Incidentally George Halas says the team to watch this year is the Chicago Cardinals. And George is owner of their rivals, the Chicago Bears. Though this may be a real "bear" story, Mr. Halas does make a point when he recalls that the Cardinals have Stebbins and Daddio of Pittsburgh and hope to come to terms with Marshall Goldberg. His chief concern, though, is over the presence of Vernon Huffman, former Detroit Lion star, in the Cardinal backfield, and Ki Aldrich, of Texas Christian at center.

♦ ♦ ♦

How would you like a set of golf clubs—real, serviceable ones—small enough to pack in one corner of your overnight bag? It's not a joke or a trick. F. Roe, an inventor who admits though he's still something of a duffer at golf, offers his one-shaft set, yes sir, all the required heads, but just one shaft. The heads, made with necks to compensate for the varying lengths and weights of the usual clubs, screw into the shaft, and the whole thing is carried in a little bag which, compared with the 14 pounds of the average conventional set, weighs only four pounds. It's a break for the golfer who has to cart his clubs along with his baggage on a trip, or back and forth from home to links—and then too, there's the saving in initial cost—but think of the caddy! The idea is being promoted by a group of business men here and the product is out under the trade name "Shaf."

With the Port Huron-to-Mackinac sailboat race out of the way, boatmen over on the Chicago end of the big lakes are set for the classic this Saturday which promises to see a record-sized field in the race from here up to the Island. It's the longest fresh-water race in the world, 331 miles, and will be run for the 32nd time. These races present a handicapping problem that takes more than sailing knowledge. There are all kinds and sizes and shapes and designs of vessels. The mathematically exact handicappers, however, fix things so when they set out on the lake every vessel is at an equal advantage over opponents, insofar as the judging of the winners is concerned. Among the factors considered are sail area, weight of boat, width, depth, amount of hull out of water, weight of keel, and numerous allowances for rigging, propellers and parts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Professional softball is officially launched with agreement on a season to run from Dec. 1 to March 1. The game, which got its recent impetus in Chicago as a result of an active city recreational program, is without question here to stay in the amateur field, but we wonder if it will fare professionally as well as football. The reason for its popularity is the small amount of equipment, the lack of danger, and the fact that most anyone can play. It is, in other words a game to play rather than watch—though it is nevertheless exciting enough from the bleachers.

R. W. C.

### Capping Climax

FALLS CITY, Neb. (AP)—Chasing a long hit, Outfielder Elza Kuhlman, Falls City American Legion Junior Baseball player, lost his balance, cap and the ball all at the same time.

He regained his feet, started a vain search for the ball and finally went back for his cap after the batter had scored.


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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 806,230
1939 volume to date 120,186,073
1938 volume to date 144,151,668

## Leading Stocks Show Good Gains; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The stock market slammed in a recovery drive today that scored gains of 1 to more than 3 points.

The list loafed along in moderately higher territory until around midday, when a burst of buying in rails, steels, motors, and specialties spread to virtually all departments.

For a brief interval bidding was so persistent the ticker tape fell behind floor dealings. The pace then slowed, but, at the approach of the final hour, prices were near top levels.

Transfers for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

A combination of optimistic influences, brokers suggested, provided fresh speculative and investment stimulation. A prime factor apparently were advices from Berlin indicating a peaceful settlement of the Danzig problem was expected.

Brightening business prospects on the home front and Congressional developments pleasing to Wall Street were thought to have considerable to do with the market revival.

Among stocks to hit new highs for the year were Loft, Brooklyn Union Gas and Transcontinental & Western Air.

Prominent on the push were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville and Kennecott.

Advancing in the curb were Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share and Pepperell.

### Bonds Advance

The bond market got going into higher price grounds at a fast clip today.

By the start of the last hour gains extended to an outside of 2 points or more. Buyers concentrated on the usually favored rails, local tractions and selected utilities.

One Treasury issue got on the bandwagon with a small advance on substantial turnover, but other gains up to 8-32d point were managed on slim volume.

Minor improvement was noted in some Italian and Japanese loans, but on the whole, foreign loans again stayed outside main trading currents.

Higher in the corporate section were such issues as Manhattan Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '81 and '68, Portland General Electric 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G" and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s.

## Commodity Credit $200,000,000 Issue Details on Monday

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced today the Commodity Credit Corporation would borrow $200,000,000 from the public Monday to take up expiring crop loans now held by banks.

Details of the note issue will be given Monday. The only other Commodity Credit financing, on May 2, 1938, was the borrowing of $206,000,000 on three-quarters of one per cent, 1½ year notes.

Mr. Morgenthau explained most loans on corn, cotton and wheat, for instance, under the Government program, are made by banks for a term of one year. At the end of that time the banks have the option of renewing the loans or selling them to the Government in order to prevent a call upon farmers for payment.

The secretary said an additional $119,000,000 of cash would be made available to the corporation as soon as Congress passed a pending bill appropriating that amount to reimburse the corporation for losses on loans during the last year.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 21

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.68⅛ | $4.68⅛ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.68⅛ | 4.68⅛ | 4.8667 |
| France—franc | .0265 | .0265 | .0265 |
| Belgium—belga | .1699 | .1699 | .1695 |
| Switz'd—franc | .2256 | .2256 | .2255 |
| Italy—lira | .0526 | .0526 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4013 | .4013 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5348 | .5350 | |
| Sweden—krona | .2413 | .2413 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2353 | .2353 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2090 | .2090 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0086¼ | .0086¼ | .0220 |
| Finland—finn'k | .0206⅛ | .0206⅛ | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1975 | .1975 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1893 | .1893 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0426½ | .0426½ | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0073 | .0073 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0228⅛ | .0228⅛ | .0298 |
| Spain | .1125x | .1125x | |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso† | .2320 | .2315 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis† | .0516 | .0516 | .3025 |
| Chile—peso | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1840 | .1840 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .3675 | .3675 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2731 | 27.32 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3498 | .3494 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5360 | .5363 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2872 | .2868 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0885 | .0887½ | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5498 | .5495 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9984 | .9987½ | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .1750x | .1750x | † |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 5.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. ††Parity changed, new value not yet determined. x Nominal. xPaper rate. ††Not quoted.

## Phelps, Fenn & Co.

NEW YORK—Phelps, Fenn & Co. and associates purchased $3,950,000 Boston, Mass., bonds, taking $3,450,000 of 2 per cents, bonds and $500,000 of 2 per cents, at 100.19, a net interest cost of 1.95 per cent and are reoffering at prices to yield 0.40 per cent to 2.35 per cent.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64¾ | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 11 | 6¾ | Adams Ex (.10g) | 9 | 8⅜ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill (¾g) | 1 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | Jul 19 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 65⅜ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 8 | 58⅛ | 56½ | 57⅝ | +2⅜ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10 | 6⅜ | AlaskaJun(.65g) | 4 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 12¾ | 5 | Allegh Corp | 7 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 6 | Allegheny Corp | 6 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Allegh pf $30 ww | 19 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9¼ | +1 |
| 19 | 8 | Allegh pf $40 ww | 6 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | - ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 14 | Allegh pf pf | 2 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | +1 |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Alleg-Lud Steel | 23 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 | +1⅛ |
| 193 | 151½ | Allen Industries | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10½ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (⅝) | 4 | 170¾ | 169 | 170 | +1 |
| | | | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 14 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 37 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 70 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 69 | 68 | 69 | Jul 18 |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (⅜g) | 22 | 38¼ | 37⅛ | 37¾ | +1⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | - ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jul 19 |
| 19 | 13½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jul 19 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 2 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | |
| 24¼ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 4 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | - ⅛ |
| 34 | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 25 | 34⅜ | 33⅝ | 34 | +1 |
| 17¾ | 10¾ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 16 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 3⅞ | Am Bosch | 8 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅜ |
| 54½ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1½g) | 11 | 42½ | 41½ | 41¾ | - ⅜ |
| 100⅝ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 2 | 96¼ | 95½ | 95½ | - ⅛ |
| 179 | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 179 | 179 | 179 | Jul 19 |
| 35 | 17½ | Am Car & Fdy | 15 | 24½ | 23¼ | 24 | +1⅛ |
| 55 | 32 | Am Car pf | 3 | 40¾ | 39½ | 40¾ | +1⅝ |
| 24½ | 13⅛ | Am Ch&C(.30g) | 11 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 115⅛ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 20 |
| 127¼ | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 129 | 127½ | 129 | +2 |
| 8¾ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 11⅛ | 5¾ | Am Com Alco | 2 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | Jul 19 |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Jul 20 |
| 5⅜ | 2⅝ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Jul 20 |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Am European | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jul 13 |
| 20⅛ | 12¼ | Am & For Pow | 7 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P $6 pf | 9 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 12 | Am & F P $7 pf | 14 | 20¼ | 19¼ | 20 | +1¼ |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | Am & F P 2 pf | 7 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 25⅜ | Am-Haw SS (1) | 2 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | Jul 18 |
| 52½ | 41¾ | Am H&L pf (3) | 3 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | Jul 20 |
| 28⅜ | 13⅝ | Am Hom P(2.40) | 12 | 53¼ | 52¾ | 53¼ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 14½ | Am Ice | 6 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | - ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Ice pf | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 14⅜ | Am Internat'l | 14 | 20 | 18¾ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| 79½ | 43 | Am Locomotive | 2 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Jul 20 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am Locomot pf | 7 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | - ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 21⅜ | Am M & F (.80) | 7 | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 26⅜ | Am M & Metal | 4 | 31 | 30 | 30 | + ⅛ |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Metal (¼g) | 12 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Jun29 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 32 | Am Power & L | 71 | 43⅜ | 41½ | 43½ | +1⅜ |
| 44¾ | 28 | AP&L 6pf (21¼k) | 12 | 43¾ | 41½ | 43½ | +1⅝ |
| 183⅜ | 101⅜ | AP&L 5pf (1⅝k) | 38 | 37¾ | 35⅜ | 37½ | +1⅞ |
| 122¾ | 117⅜ | Am Rad & St S | 50 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 50 | Am Roll Mill | 31 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Roll Mill pf | 2 | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | Jul 20 |
| 20 | 10⅞ | Am Sat R (1.20) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 35½ | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 140¼ | 129½ | Am Sm&R(1½g) | 28 | 47⅜ | 46 | 47⅜ | +1⅞ |
| 68 | 59½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 2 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Jul 19 |
| 13⅛ | 8¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 46 | 28 | 26½ | 27⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 14½ | 9 | Am Stores (¾g) | 29 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13½ | +1 |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Stove (.55g) | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 91⅞ | 75⅛ | Am Sugar Ref | 6 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | - ⅜ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am Sum T (1) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jul 20 |
| 87⅜ | 73 | Am T & T (9) | 24 | 166⅜ | 165½ | 165½ | +2¼ |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 83¼ | 82 | 82 | -1½ |
| 153¼ | 147 | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 84¾ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ | - ⅛ |
| 83⅜ | 4½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 151 | 150⅞ | 151 | - ½ |
| 14⅜ | 8¼ | Am Type Fdrs | 19 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 93⅜ | 78 | Am Water Wks | 59 | 10⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Jul 18 |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen | 2 | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅞ | Jul 19 |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Am Woolen pf | 1 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | -1 |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc L & S | 13 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jun20 |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anaconda (½g) | 129 | 27½ | 26⅛ | 26¾ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 13½ | Anacon W & C | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| 15⅜ | 8¾ | Anchor H (.30g) | 17 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ¼ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Jul 17 |
| 29½ | 21 | A P W Paper | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | Jul 20 |
| 105 | 97 | Arch-D-M (½g) | 3 | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | Jul 20 |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Arm Del pf (7) | 3 | 102 | 102 | 102 | + ½ |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf pf | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jul 20 |
| 58 | 33½ | Armour Ill pf | 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 13 | 9⅛ | Arm Cork (½g) | 8 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | - ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Arnold C (½g) | 8 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 80 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd Dry Goods | 13 | 8⅜ | 7¾ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 2 | 75½ | 75 | 75 | Jul 20 |
| 38 | 30 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | Jul 17 |
| 42⅞ | 23½ | Associates in (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 17 |
| 71 | 51⅞ | Atch T & S F | 80 | 30½ | 28⅝ | 30½ | +2 |
| 30⅛ | 15 | AT&SF pf (3½g) | 7 | 60½ | 59 | 60½ | + ½ |
| 10⅛ | 6 | Atl Coast Line | 30 | 20½ | 19½ | 19⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 18 | 10 | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - ⅛ |
| 23½ | 18½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 3 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 87⅜ | 7 | Atl Ref pf (4) | 7 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jul 17 |
| 47¾ | 43⅝ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 61 | 9⅜ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 66¾ | 50⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Atlas Pow (1g) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 19 |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | - ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Aust Nichols | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 19 |
| | | Aviation Corp | 132 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 9¼ | **B** Bald Loco ct | 73 | 13⅜ | 12½ | 13 | + ⅞ |
| 8¾ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 35 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | + ½ |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 4 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | +1¼ |
| 21½ | 10⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 2 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jul 19 |
| 19½ | 12⅜ | Barnsdale Oil(1) | 10 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 39 | 24¾ | 23⅝ | 24⅜ | +1¼ |
| 25½ | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 8 | 26½ | 25¾ | 26½ | +1 |
| 102⅝ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | Jul 13 |
| 126 | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Jul 13 |
| 87⅜ | 73¼ | Belding-He (.70) | 2 | 85⅜ | 85½ | 85⅜ | |
| 29¾ | 16⅜ | BeligNRpf(3.30e) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | M'y18 |
| 21½ | 17⅞ | Bendix Av (¼g) | 47 | 26¼ | 25½ | 25¾ | + ⅜ |
| 54¾ | 48⅛ | Ben Ind L (.90g) | 4 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 57½ | 45½ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 2 | 55 | 54¾ | 55 | + ⅜ |
| 80 | 50¼ | Best & Co (1.60) | 3 | 45 | 43½ | 43½ | -2 |
| 18 | 15½ | Beth Steel | 152 | 63 | 60½ | 62½ | +2⅞ |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 5 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 4 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ | + ½ |
| 22⅛ | 14 | Bigelow-Sanf | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Black & Deck(1) | 3 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34¾ | 17⅜ | Blaw-Knox | 23 | 11⅛ | 10¼ | 11 | + ⅜ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | Boeing Airplane | 33 | 24⅜ | 23½ | 24 | +1 |
| 22 | 12½ | BohnA&Br(½g) | 5 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 16½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borden Co (.60g) | 28 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 11½ | Borg-War (½g) | 60 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | |
| 29 | 19½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 19 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 7 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | - ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 8¼ | Brew Cp A(.30g) | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Bridgeport Br | 44 | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 31 | Briggs Mfg (1½g) | 35 | 23⅜ | 22 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 50¾ | 41¾ | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | +1⅜ |
| | | Bristol M (2.40) | 3 | 50¼ | 50 | 50¼ | Jul 20 |
| | | Bkly & Qu Tr | 4 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jul 20 |
| | | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 7 | 113¾ | 113½ | 113½ | Jul 20 |
| | | Bkly-Man Tr | 18 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | Bkly-M Tr pf | 1 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | + ⅜ |
| | | Bkly Un G(1¼g) | 7 | 44 | 43 | 43½ | - ⅛ |
| | | Brown Shoe (1g) | 60 | 25¾ | 24⅝ | 25¼ | +1⅛ |
| | | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 10 |
| | | Bucyrus-Erie | 35 | 17¼ | 16 | 17 | |
| | | Budd Mfg | 18 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | Budd Wheel | 40 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | Bullard Co | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | Bulova Wat (2) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| | | Burling Mills (1) | 5 | 29 | 27¾ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| | | Burr Add (.30g) | 41 | 17¼ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| | | Bush Terminal | 5 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| | | Butler Br (.15g) | 7 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | - ⅛ |
| | | But Bros pf(1½) | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| | | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| | | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | Byron Jack (1) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| | | **C** Calif Packing | 6 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19¾ | |
| | | Calif P pf (2½) | 3 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | - ⅛ |
| | | Callahan Z-Lead | 7 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 20 |
| | | Calumet & Hec | 9 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Jul 20 |
| | | Campbell Wyant | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ⅜ |
| | | Can Dry G Ale | 204 | 19⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | +1½ |
| | | Canad Pacific | 32 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | Cannon Mills (1) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Jul 19 |
| | | Capital Ad A | 2 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | + ⅜ |
| | | Carpent St(.55g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | - ⅛ |
| | | Car & Gen (.10g) | 3 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | Case (JI) Co(5e) | 3 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | +2½ |
| | | Caterpil Trac(2) | 9 | 45¾ | 44 | 45 | +1 |
| | | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jul 8 |
| | | Celanese Corp | 64 | 26 | 24¾ | 25⅝ | +1⅛ |
| | | Celotex Corp | 6 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jul 20 |
| | | Cent Foundry | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| | | Cent R R N J | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 20 |
| | | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 20 |
| | | Century Rib M | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 4 | 38⅛ | 37¼ | 38 | +1⅛ |
| | | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | Champ Pap & F | 5 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | - ⅛ |
| | | Checker Cab | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | - ⅛ |
| | | Ches & Ohio (2) | 38 | 36⅝ | 35½ | 35¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | + ½ |
| | | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 9 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 20 |
| 1 | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 37⅛ | 19⅝ | Chi Great West | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 14 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi Great W pf | 9 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| ½ | ¼ | Chi Mail Or(½g) | 9 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | ½ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 18 |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi M S P&P pf | 18 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jul 18 |
| 38⅞ | 32 | Chi Pneu Tool | 6 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 44½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Jul 15 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Jul 10 |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Chi, Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 13 |
| 9⅜ | 7½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jul 18 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 13½ | 7 | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | - ⅜ |
| 85¼ | 53⅜ | Childs Co | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 147⅜ | 9 | Chrysl Cp (2½g) | 285 | 84¼ | 81½ | 83¼ | +2⅜ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City I & F (.60g) | 9 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 15 | City Stores | 5 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | Jul 18 |
| 29½ | 20⅛ | Clark Eq (¾g) | 2 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅜ | Clev Graph B(1) | 6 | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 21¼ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 5 | 42⅛ | 41½ | 42⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 133 | 114 | Cluett Peab(1½g) | 41 | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | +1 |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola (3) | 1 | 126¾ | 126½ | 126¾ | + ⅛ |
| 167⅜ | 107 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Jul 18 |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 129 | 17⅜ | 16½ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 20¼ | Collins & A(1½g) | 11 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | Jul 20 |
| 23¾ | 11⅜ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 21¼ | 14 | Col Br A (.60g) | 4 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 14 | Col Br B (.60g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | - ⅛ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 4 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Jul 20 |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(5) | 9 | 86¾ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | -1⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | C Pic vtc(2½%d) | 2 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23⅜ | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 94 | 73 | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Jul 20 |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 22 | 49⅜ | 48⅛ | 49 | +1 |
| 109¼ | 105½ | Comi Cr pf (4½) | 2 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Jul 10 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 24 | 54 | 52½ | 53½ | Jul 12 |
| 110½ | 106 | Comi Tcvpf(4¼) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 13¾ | 9 | Comi Solvents | 35 | 11⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 21½ | 1¼ | Com'th & South | 10 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 63¾ | 45¾ | Com & So pf (3) | 6 | 67⅛ | 65¼ | 67 | +1¾ |
| 30¼ | 25⅜ | Com Ed (1.20g) | 54 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 5 | Conde Nast | 2 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅜ | Jul 18 |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con Nairn (1½g) | 5 | 26¼ | 25⅜ | 26¼ | + ⅝ |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | Jul 20 |
| 25½ | 17 | Consol Aircraft | 5 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 27 | Consol Cig (¾g) | 3 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | Jul 17 |
| 107½ | 101¾ | Cons Edison (2) | 106 | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32¾ | + ⅞ |
| 21⅜ | 11⅛ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 5 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ | |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Consol Film Ind | 11 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Consol F pf(1½k) | 4 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 7 | Cons Laundries | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | Consol Oil (.80) | 21 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | - ⅛ |
| 15 | 9 | Con R R Cuba pf | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 134 | 93⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 3 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jul 18 |
| 2 | 1¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 2 | 100⅞ | 100¾ | 100⅞ | Jul 18 |
| 100 | 88 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 10 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| 44 | 32½ | Container Corp | 10 | 19 | 18¼ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 116 | 111 | Cont Bak A | 19 | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Bak B | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 29¼ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | Jul 20 |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Can (1½g) | 12 | 38⅞ | 38 | 38½ | |
| 38 | 31½ | Cont Can pf(4½) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Jul 10 |
| 37 | 29¼ | Cont Diam Fiber | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 13 | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 41½ | 20¼ | Cont Motors | 54 | 27⅝ | 23¼ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 16½ | Cont Oil D (¾g) | 20 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 66⅞ | 54⅞ | Cont Steel (½g) | 19 | 28⅞ | 27⅞ | 28 | +1⅛ |
| 176¾ | 171 | Corn Prods (3) | 8 | 62½ | 60¾ | 62 | +1⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 34 | Corn Prods pf(7) | 2 | 176 | 175¾ | 176 | Jul 19 |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Coty Inc (new) | 9 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 38 | 19½ | Coty Internat | 12 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + 

Commerce and Finance

# • Favors Pressure Groups to Obtain More Efficient Government •

Business and Industry

## Proposed Patent Law Changes Seen Hitting the Little Fellow

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Patent lawyers here—a numerous tribe—are astonished, not to say alarmed, about the Department of Justice's new proposals for amendment of the patent laws.

These proposals would pretty obviously help the big companies against the little fellows, the haves against the have-nots. Thus they go into the bracket along with many other well-intended laws of recent years drawn from theory or single instance to make the economic world more just, but whose practical effect is to make the weak weaker and the strong stronger. A little essay could be nicely done on them.

The undivided profits tax hit the growing corporate plant but did not hurt the mature corporation already paying out substantial dividends. The Robinson-Patman Act, aimed at quantity discounts, turned out harmless on that score for the big companies but hard on the legal staff of the timid little company, so that enforcement emphasis has now been shifted to rules against net buying.

The NRA was a help to the big companies but squeezed the little tailor and the chicken company which went broke fighting it. Crop control is easier on big landlords than on small croppers, and the Securities Act of 1933 is more feared by the medium-sized and little investment house (and the little corporate customer) than by the big ones.

The Cole trust indenture bill will probably fall more heavily on trust banking in medium-sized and small towns than on the big city banks. Stock Exchange reorganization is sometimes said to have favored the big wire houses against the little local houses. There are cases where the best of the argument lurches to the little man's side, but some of these shotgun laws seem to hit more friends than enemies.

To return to the patent proposals, those of the Department of Justice must be sharply distinguished from those of the Patent Office. Everybody seems to think the latter are pretty sensible and that it is about time. Patent Commissioner Coe would limit the patent to 20 years from application and everybody seems to agree that over-smart lawyers would thereby be well curbed from the tricks that sometimes keep a patent alive 30 or 40 years. Then there is proposed a special Court of Patent Appeals.

**Court Rulings May Differ**

Though the Supreme Court finally takes all patent cases where Circuit Courts disagree, and litigants persevere, the mills grind slowly, and in practice a patent-owner may have to carry his case successfully through one Circuit Court after another to clean up infringers in various parts of the country, as these Courts often decide differently, so that a patent may be upheld in one district and found invalid in another.

Various other technical and legal changes, too complicated for this correspondent as yet to understand, are also approved as likely to bring patent procedure up to date and to give the patent-owner, particularly the small man most in need of protection, more freedom from legal dangers, and to make it less true that the principle thing a patentee now obtains from his patent is the right to go to law.

Quite other is the reaction to the Department of Justice recommendations. Violent objection runs against two of them—first to prevent the patent-owner from putting any strings on the licenses he grants to other people to use his patent; second, to compel him to grant such licenses.

To prevent the patentee (patent-owner) from limiting his licenses would—it is argued—cut the heart out of the patent law. There are scores of reasons why a patentee licenses others to use his patents, other than the reasons so thoroughly aired in the TNEC hearings on the glass patent pool run by Hartford-Empire.

**Attaching Conditions to Licenses**

For example, a patent may be useful in a business quite unrelated to that of the patentee. He may be in the radio business, with a patent useful also in the movie business. He lets a licensee use it in the movie business, keeping it for himself in the radio business.

For another example, he may want to protect himself against sharp dealers who would use his patent without adequate reckoning or payment of royalties: so he licenses it only for use in certain plants which he can watch. Or he may want to exploit it in the East but not in California, so he licenses its exploitation in California to someone else. Or he may want to license it under conditions which will assure its use only by competent users.

This power to attach conditions to licenses is of the very heart and soul of the patent law. It is one of the privileges of the patent, one of the reasons for getting patents. It is part of the bargain inherent in the patent laws, struck between the people of the United States and the inventor.

That bargain says, in effect, "You have invented something new. Now we will allow you full property rights in it for seventeen years if, in turn, you will make it public and let the rest of the world have it after the seventeen years." A generation or two ago the patent limit was 14 years; then it was thought wise to raise the value of the privilege which the public would contribute as its side of the bargain. Patent protection here is larger than in many countries, and the system has worked splendidly by the pragmatic test of its contribution to the progress of the industrial arts.

**Property Right as Reward**

Part of the property right which the inventor receives as his reward for inventing is the power to handle his patent as property. It is, in fact, the most valuable part, to those who most highly value patent protection. And these are the small fellows. The big companies hardly need it, and could probably get along without it.

Companies like Ford and Telephone take out patents principally because they want freedom to go ahead with their creative activities without having someone squat on their path with a patent on something they have already developed. They have to take out patents in protection against "paper patentees," but if there were no patent law there wouldn't be any paper patentees.

The Ford people tetsified before the TNEC to the remarkable fact that they are always willing to license anybody under their patents, and that they have never but once charged royalties. That once was a generation ago in the case of a firm which was making patent trouble for Ford. They don't charge royalties because "they aren't in the patent business—they are in the manufacturing business."

The principal rewards to the little inventor, however, come usually out of licensing for royalty, and if he can't put any strings on such licenses then his patent loses value heavily. The effect of such a law would be somewhat like cutting down the length of the patent, in the sense that it would cut the value of patent protection.

**Would Curtail Licensing**

The result of this radical step would, in effect, be to curtail licensing very sharply. Those patent-owners financially strong enough to do so would simply say, "If we can't grant licenses with geographical, trade, or price restrictions, we won't grant them. We'll exploit our patent ourselves as far as we can and let its value run to waste outside our power to handle it ourselves."

The financially weak patent-owners, on the other hand, would not only do this, but they would in practice be forced into the hands of the big companies. A little fellow with a law-tested patent, now able to recoup his expenses from license royalties, would be simply stuck with the task of exploiting it himself. If he licensed, for example, the big company — without strings — he would be lost. So, having inadequate capital to exploit the thing himself, he would simply have to hawk it round for the best big-company bid.

Despite sophisticated talk to the contrary, the little fellows still claim that it is they, not the big companies with their big laboratories, who really ring the bell with most technical advances. They cite Farnsworth in television, Armstrong in radio, and a host of smaller wood-shed Fitches, Goodyears, Kellys, Bells, Langleys, Wrights, Curtises, Marconis, and Fords, working long hours in odd corners at eerie ideas even in this day of big corporations and mass movements.

**Myth of Unused Patents**

As for the idea of compulsory licensing, there apparently is never a Congressional session when some bill to this effect is not pending. The House Patent Committee held six weeks' hearings on the Oldfield Bill to do this in 1912 or 1913. The McFarland bill in the 1938 Congressional session, for compulsory licensing, brought a swarm of protests from small inventors.

The myth from which this bill springs Phoenix-like each year is that valuable patents lie around on shelves unused. This gears with the exaggerated popular conception of the value of individual patents. Actually few patents are of much value, amounting mostly to small improvements, and the valuable ones never lie around. Testifying on the above-mentioned pre-war Oldfield bill, Thomas Edison said he never knew of such a case, and Frederick P. Fish, then dean of the patent bar, said the same.

Patents do lie around unused quite often—in fact most patents are never used. But there are reasons. They turn out impractical. Or they are outmoded almost at birth by better ones. Or they are sidetracked for alternative methods. Or they are ahead of their time, and have to be held waiting for the arts to develop the techniques or materials which alone can make them useful.

The patent people seem to think the two proposals would sharply brake the progress of the arts. Cutting off restrictions from licensing would curtail licensing and stimulate dog-in-manger tendencies on the part of patent-owners. If then they were forced to license, they wouldn't take out patents at all—just keep their inventions secret.

**Harold Fleming**

## So. Bell Telephone Debentures Offered

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., today offered publicly an issue of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Corp. 40-year, 3 per cent debentures at 107½ per cent. The issue will yield about 2.69 per cent to maturity.

Proceeds will be used to repay $19,998,025 advances by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the parent corporation, and to add to the company's current cash.

## Whole Tax System Unrealistic, Says Princeton Expert

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—The Stanford Business Conference heard a challenge by Harley L. Lutz, Princeton University Professor of Public Finance, of ideas long accepted as the basis of the income tax.

The final day the conference of executives found the Princeton professor questioning whether there is any basis for the assumption taxes should be levied in accordance with ability to pay; whether any adequate measure, or even concept of such ability had been devised; and whether Government service is anything essentially different from other services for which the charge to the rich is no greater than to the poor.

**Tax System Called Fantastic**

Mr. Lutz declared the so-called income tax actually is not a levy on income, nor on profit, nor on net income, but that it is a misnomer. The whole system, he said, is based on romantic, fantastic, unrealistic reasoning.

He added:

An increasing tax-consciousness will demand more efficient government and the best way to secure reduction in the cost of government is to organize pressure groups for that particular purpose. Much of the increased spending of recent years was brought about in just that way.

A new realistic orientation of tax philosophy is needed to resist what he called the steady impoverishment of the "haves" for the temporary advantage of the "have-not's."

Dr. Lutz also stated that the proposed federal tax on state and local securities would raise state interest costs $113,000,000; Federal taxation of Federal securities would raise Federal interest $157,000,000 and state taxation of Federal securities would increase Federal cost $30,000,000—a total of $300,000,000.

These three taxes, however, would result in revenue of only $221,000,000, Dr. Lutz contended, making the net cost to the three governmental subdivisions $79,000,000.

The speaker said the states would get the "wrong end of the stick" to the tune of $96,000,000, but the Federal Treasury would come out $17,000,000 ahead.

Dr. Isaiah L. Sharfman, of the University of Michigan, told the conference railroads must reorganize and co-ordinate their systems or the Government will have to do it by force. While the main problem of the railroads is one of traffic, he continued, and they could ride out of most of their troubles should business recover, they are in critical condition and will get worse if business does not recover materially.

**Roads Need Help**

"There is very little likelihood the railroads will voluntarily work out any plan of consolidation acceptable to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The strong roads want to unite only with other strong roads, making orphans of the weak but essential lines. . . .

"So it looks very much like the Government will have to force the issue.

"The Government can take over the roads. That may be unavoidable but unpopular. It would raise additional difficulties. For one, the roads, under Government operation, might find other carriers taking the business away from them, just as those carriers have been doing for years, and to meet that situation the Government might impose restrictions on competing carriers and stop technological progress."

## Bank Clearings Are 9.4 P. C. Under 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop in bank clearings in 22 leading cities of the United States during the week ended July 19, both from last week and a year ago, was due chiefly to the seventh consecutive year-to-year decline in New York City, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest total volume of $4,862,433,000 represented a loss of 9.4 per cent from the $5,365,661,000 in the comparable 1938 week and was $270,527,000 less than the preceding week.

New York clearings totaled $2,702,735,000, or 18.6 per cent below the $3,321,133,000 a year ago. Outside clearings amounted to $2,159,708,000, or 5.6 per cent more than the $2,044,528,000 last year.

Small declines from the like 1938 week were recorded at Boston, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Among the outstanding advances were Cleveland 21.9 per cent, Detroit 17.2, New Orleans 16.8, Atlanta 14.9, Louisville 14.4 and Cincinnati 12.

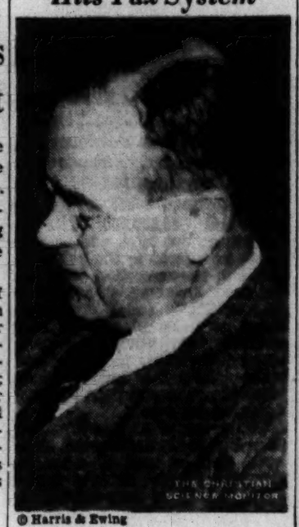
Chicago volume stood at $297,100,000, up 1.1 per cent from the $294,000,000 a year ago.

## General Electric Net 57 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company, for the first six months of 1939, reported net income of $16,370,192 after charges, equal to 57 cents a common share, compared with $13,176,956 or 46 cents a common share in the like period last year.

Sales billed in the first 1939 half aggregated $146,299,212, a rise of 12 per cent over the $130,910,638 for the like 1938 period.

### *Hits Tax System*



© Harris & Ewing

**Harley L. Lutz**

**Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University.**

## Argentina Is Facing Financial Crisis Due To Wheat Price Drop

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—A steady slump in the wheat market, to which Argentina's national economy is closely hitched because of the Government's minimum price guarantee to wheat growers, is expected by some sources to result in swinging Argentina into line for a world pact controlling export quotas and possibly minimum world prices.

As a result of heavy investments in unsold wheat the Argentine Government is facing a financial crisis and heavy tax increases unless a war threat or a world agreement bolsters the market.

The Government today holds more than 146,966,000 bushels purchased at a guaranteed price totaling more than $24,798,00 above the present market price for the whole amount.

The anxiety with which the Government is facing a 1939 Treasury deficit of 140,000,000 pesos (about $43,400,000) was reflected when President Roberto Ortiz called the Cabinet into a special conference to study the wheat situation.

(Wheat in Liverpool Thursday dropped to the equivalent of 49⅝ cents per 60-pound bushel, even below last Tuesday's historic low. Delegates from the "big four" wheat producing countries—United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—have been meeting in London since last January in an effort to find a solution to the wheat problem.)

It was estimated that in the first half of 1939 the nation was able to sell only 2,340,000 tons of its 6,600,000-ton exportable supply.

## Federal Deficit First Half Month Up to $335,390,499

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government spent an average of $32,097,998 and took in an average of $9,738,637 per day in the first half month of the new fiscal year, running up a deficit of $335,390,499.

Treasury figures for July 15 showed that both expenditures and income were running close to comparable figures of a year ago.

Income of $146,079,474 compared with $148,932,806 a year ago, while expenditures this year, amounting to $481,469,973, were about $41,000,000 larger than last year.

On the income ledger, collections which are geared largely to the sale of such things as gasoline, automobiles, refrigerators, and radios totaled $111,983,725, compared with $104,683,163 in the comparable period last year. Although other expenditures ran slightly ahead of last year, the WPA, usual spending leader, lagged with $71,750,029, compared with $83,678,228 a year ago.

An increase of $172,583,255 since the new fiscal year began July 1 brought the public debt to a new high of $40,612,115,666.

## Oklahoma Utility Plans to Refinance

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. will vote Aug. 8 on a plan of refinancing for the company, it is announced.

The proposal includes issuance of $17,000,000 first mortgage bonds with an interest rate of not more than 3¾ per cent, due in 1955, $8,000,000 in serial debentures or bank loans and 58,000 shares of a new class of $5.50 convertible prior preferred stock.

Proceeds would be used to retire $16,814,000 in 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, $10,000,000 in convertible 5 per cent debentures and $2,220,000 par value of convertible 6 per cent prior preference stock.

**Maize-Products Net**

NEW YORK (AP) — American Maize-Products Co., corn refiners, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $208,436, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 69 cents a common share, compared with $164,609, or 54 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 period. Plant is at Roby, Indiana.

## Economics in Modern World: Saving the Railroads

Fifth of 12 Articles

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Americans are sometimes called a "railroad-minded" people, and it is doubtful if the United States could have become from Atlantic to Pacific "one nation indivisible" without the railroads.

In Europe the rails were stretched between the towns; in the American West the towns were built by the rails. In 1926 the City of Philadelphia organized a Sesquicentennial Exposition, and fifty miles away the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad sponsored a "Fair of the Iron Horse." The Horse won; and the current popularity of the Transportation Building at the New York World's Fair, with examples of everything from the 1831 Stourbridge Lion to the latest Diesel, witnesses the national interest in the power that rolls on rails. Nearly every American male, including this writer, at some time in his boyhood aspired to be a locomotive engineer.

But is is the machinery, not the corporation, that the American loves. Railroad corporations have been the dragon in American political folklore, and in the current decade the combination of persistent political pressure plus the competitive losses to the highways have put some 30 per cent of American railway mileage in receivership and left it there.

**How Operating Income Shrinks**

The collapse of railroad earnings in the last ten years is a much-told story. It appears briefly in the following figures of annual net operating income.

| Year | Class I Roads' Net Operating Income (in millions of dollars) |
|---|---|
| 1929 | 1,351 |
| 1930 | 868 |
| 1931 | 525 |
| 1932 | 326 |
| 1933 | 474 |
| 1934 | 462 |
| 1935 | 499 |
| 1936 | 867 |
| 1937 | 590 |
| 1938 | 378 |

In brief, railroad earnings tumbled with everything else in the first years of the depression, but then failed to recover like other industries' earnings in the subsequent years. The decline was not so momentous as the failure to recover. And the latter is so serious that a long list of second-grade rail bonds dropped below their 1932 levels in 1938 and repeated the performance this year.

One basic reason is that the railroads have lost business heavily to the highways and never recovered it. Railroading is, so to speak, a trifle obsolescent. The rate of business activity in 1926 was about the same as in 1937, but in 1937 railroad gross revenues were down about 25 per cent from 1926 and passenger revenues were down about 60 per cent.

The trucks came along and skimmed off the cream from the freight business, namely, the lucrative less-than-carload and high-value-merchandise business which paid the highest rates per car, and by the time the railroads woke up to making competitive rates and the Interstate Commerce Commission woke up to granting them, the damage was done. But it is by no means certain that if the rails and the Commission had been as astute as their worst critics claim they should have been, the diversion of traffic could have been stopped anyway, except by taxing or banning the trucks from the open road.

**Hope ICC May Help**

Even now the truckers, already organized into great interstate systems, make money by undercutting the roads on high-value short hauls with return trips of low-value bulk cargoes.

The rails have two hopes on this score. One is that the diversion of traffic has run its course and is slowing down. That is, that they have by this time lost most of the traffic they are going to lose. The other is that the extension of ICC plans around between security holders, the ICC, and the Courts, that not a capital structure has ever come out of it.

Naturally, when an industry is down and financially nearly out, everybody is glad to come forward to explain its economic sins. Chiefly the roads are charged with over-capitalization. Their debts, it is true, are as large now as they were ten years ago when their earnings were twice and three times the present level. Too, some of the big roads spent hundreds of millions of dollars directly or through subsidiaries in buying up little roads into trunk line systems in the optimistic 'twenties, and in most cases the equities they bought then aren't worth anything now. They should have known better, says Senator Wheeler, and they should have financed their improvements in the 'twenties with stock issues instead of bond issues, say most rail critics.

Partly this may all be true, and it is also true that the roads followed a rather unimaginative depreciation policy when they were in the money. On the other hand, most of them followed the old-fashioned "dollar-for-dollar" financial policy of "plowing in" a dollar of earnings for every dollar they paid out in dividends.

**Need Political Friends**

The principal trouble seems to have been that as fast as a dollar of railroad earnings turned up, either shippers or rail labor took it away. Until they finally got down flat on their backs in the last year or two, the railroads haven't politically had a friend in the world. In order to win business from each other (railroading is competitive, not a monopoly) or from the trucks and barges, railroad traffic departments, which they are puzzling the results to see whether it was a good move.

In recent years the roads are charged with under-maintenance. They have effected great economies in maintenance costs, tamping and cleaning road ballast by machinery, repairing frogs and oiling curves on the spot, and assembly-lining their machine-shop operations; while faster train schedules take fewer cars and engines. But the ICC asked the roads last December how much it would take to make up for deferred maintenance and the answers totalled about $283,000,000. This figure can easily be juggled higher, however, by raising ideal standards; rolling stock, for instance, is pretty old, and the older it is the more the running cost of keeping it in repair.

When President Roosevelt came into office he announced a six-point railroad program. This included (1) government financial support for specified periods while readjustments were being made; (2) better laws concerning receivership; (3) ICC regulation of competing carriers; (4) modification of competition, elimination of non-paying mileage; (5) consolidations; and (6) regulation of holding companies.

There have been government loans, through the RFC, but no improvement in the receivership situation; and ICC regulation of competing carriers was written into the 1939 Wheeler-Truman "omnibus" rail bill. But there has been no modification of competition, no consolidation, and no regulation of holding companies. Every fall an annual crop of plans to help the railroads appears; but like the poor, the problem of railroad finance seems likely to be always with us.

**Consolidation As Remedy**

And on top of this, railroad taxes keep climbing, though a net keeps falling! The railroads pay more taxes than they pay dividends, like most industries.

Most popular of the remedies proposed for the rails' difficulties is consolidation. Under the Esch-Cummins ("Transportation") Act of 1920 the roads were intended ultimately to be grouped in systems paralleling, inter-tangling, and competing with each other. Now that Congressmen have learned the railroads are in control to the competing carriers—the trucks, the federally subsidized inland waterway carriers, and the coastwise shippers—may give the railroads company in their regulated misery.

The financial plight of the roads has shoved a large proportion of American rail mileage into what looks now like permanent bankruptcy. Major roads now using equity receivership or Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act as a city of refuge from creditors include the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, the Milwaukee, the Great Western, the Frisco, the Rock Island, the Cotton Belt, the Erie, the New Haven, and the Seaboard Airline. And a lot of others are on the borderline, including, at present, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lehigh Valley. Another depression like 1932 would see hardly any roads left above water except such financial power-houses as Union Pacific, Burlington, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western, and the privately owned Virginian.

While the "border-line" roads have suffered heavily from the struggle to maintain solvency with shrunk revenue, even at the cost of maintenance, on the other hand actual receivership or trusteeship hasn't been hard on the roads that have finally taken the plunge. The money that would otherwise go to creditors has been going into rehabilitation, heavier tracks, more ballast, and sturdier power plants.

**Earning Power Insufficient**

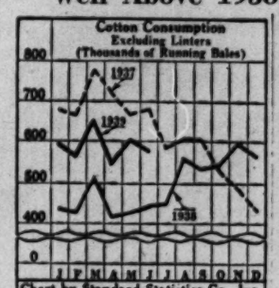
Nor do these roads appear likely to emerge soon from their fiscal retreat. They don't show enough earnings. Out of all the reorganization plans yet put officially to paper, the fingers of one hand will count those which have cut fixed charges down to current earning power. And Congress in 1933, and through amendment in 1935, made Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, which applies to railroads, such an interminable rigamarole of passing petition with other kinds of transport, the idea is consolidation in geographically integrated groups, like the integration of utility systems envisaged in the Utility Act of 1935, and like the consolidation of the English railroads into four major geographical systems a few years ago.

Great economies could be effected, but nothing has been done yet, except planning of the merger of various small roads like Mobile & Ohio (Southern-controlled) with Gulf, Mobile & Northern (Burlington-controlled). Trouble is that somebody has a vested interest opposed to every one of these economies. Rail labor doesn't want to be displaced, and small two-railroad towns don't want to be sidetracked. The difficulties are the same as those which emasculated the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, sometimes called the Co-ordinator Act. Mr. Joseph Eastman was set up as czar to force operating economies on the roads like joint use of terminals, etc. But the law said nothing could be done which would hurt any one's job. Nothing in consequence, has been done.

**Passenger Fare Policy**

The Eastern railroads are currently puzzling about passenger fare policy. The basic fare of 3.6 cents established during the war was kept until the early 'thirties, when western roads cut to 2 cents and southern roads to 1½ cents. The ICC then in 1936 forced the Eastern roads, which handle most of the passenger mileage, to cut to 2 cents day-coach. They didn't like it, and in 1938 got the Commission to let them go up to 2½ cents. Now

## Cotton Consumption Well Above 1938




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Cotton consumption this year has held well above the level of a year earlier, although the monthly totals have compared unfavorably with 1937. The current curtailment program of the textile industry is expected to reduce demand for cotton moderately over the near term.

## Excess Reserves Up To New High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that lendable excess reserves of banks increased last week $40,000,000 to a new record high of $4,490,000,000.

The increase was due to Treasury spending and purchases of gold, and to a decrease of money in circulation.

The board also reported that, for the third week, the 12 Federal Reserve banks reduced their holdings of federal securities by $20,000,000 because of the unusually small returns on 91-da yTreasury bills.

## Cost of Average New House Is Put At About $5,518

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The average new house being built in the United States today is costing around $5,418 and the average old house being sold is priced at around $4,957, according to a survey made by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America among its members in 65 representative cities.

The highest-priced new house is being built in 32 Middle Western cities where an average cost of $5,986 is shown. In 10 Eastern cities the average cost indicated was $5,863, and, in 11 Far Western and Mountain cities, the average cost was $5,568. The lowest cost in new-house construction was shown for 12 Southern cities and averaged $4,277.

Sales of existing houses are following the same trend in these four sections. The average sale in 32 Middle Western cities is being made at around $5,266, while the next highest figure, $5,033, is for 10 Eastern cities. The average old house being sold in 11 Far Western and Mountain cities is around $5,000, while the lowest average sale price recorded in the study was $4,531 for 12 Southern cities.

"These figures show that the country is still building houses for the smaller proportion of its citizens," said S. M. Waters, President. "The National Resources Committee's study revealed that 70 per cent of urban non-relief families have incomes of less than $2,000.

"One-half of these urban families cannot build houses costing more than $3,500 to $4,000. Fully two-thirds of the potential market for new houses in this country are excluded from every prospect list because they cannot afford home ownership. Either housing costs must come down in some way or national income must go up considerably before there can be an effective solution."

**North American Rayon**

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Rayon Corp. placed net profit for the 12 weeks ended June 17 at $292,002, equal to 50 cents a share on combined Class "A" and "B" common stock, compared with $324,458, or 56 cents on the combined common in the preceding 12 weeks and net loss of $187,975 in the similar period last year.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 8, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1939.

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July 20, 1939

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Increased Benefit Checks to Farmers Unlikely in 1940

CHICAGO, (AP)—Even though Uncle Sam has appropriated more money to be spent in the interest of hard ridden farmers than ever before $1,194,488,638, it isn't likely Joe Farmer will be able to pay off the mortgage in 1940 with money received for complying with the AAA program.

Nor does it appear likely farmers generally will receive larger benefit checks for complying with the program in 1940 than in 1939, since funds ear-marked for soil conservation, acreage allotment compliance and parity payments total only $6,100,000 more than the 1939 appropriation. The 1940 total appropriated for benefit payments is $772,600,000, compared with $766,500,000 in 1939.

Farm leaders said the $6,100,000 additional funds would be more than eaten up by payments going to farmers complying with the program for the first time.

**More Accept Plan**

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, whose organization took the lead in pushing the huge appropriation bill through Congress, estimated that 92 per cent of the cotton planters, 85 per cent of the corn growers and 80 per cent of the wheat producers, a considerably higher percentage than in previous years, would comply with the program during the fiscal year.

Greatest hope for increased farm income in 1940, agricultural leaders said, rests with farmers taking advantage of the loan features of the program—withholding products from market under Government loan and seal—and the use by Department of Agriculture officials of an estimated $205,700,000 fund for disposal of surpluses, both at home and abroad. Available for this purpose in 1939 was $79,000,000.

Thus, the total available for benefit payments and surplus disposal for 1940 is $978,300,000 compared with $844,500,000 in 1939.

The balance of the appropriation, $216,188,638, was made available for research, regulatory work, road building activities of the department and other functions.

**Says Plan Benefits**

Farm leader comment on the appropriation ranged from favorable to critical.

Mr. O'Neal said: "No expenditure of funds by the Government has brought greater returns to the public, as shown by the increase in the national income, since parity and benefit payments have been made to farmers by the Government."

On the other hand, J. E. McDonald, Texas Agricultural Commissioner and frequent critic of the administration farm program, said:

"The immediate effect will be increased purchasing power for the farmer, but my opinion is that the administration's program is forcing cotton farmers into a state of peasantry through loss of foreign markets. The AAA has run the cotton industry up a blind alley. If it had deliberately set out to make a complete mess of the cotton program it could not have been more successful."

### Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 4.11n | | | | |
| Sept. | 4.11 | 4.10 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.08n |
| | | | | | 4.10 |

n—Nominal.

### Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 1.65 | 16.68 | 16.64 | 16.66 | 16.64 |
| December | 16.59 | 16.74 | 16.69 | 16.71 | 16.69 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Quotations to 2:00

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3¾s 43-31 Mch | 105.16 | 105.16 | 105.16 |
| 3 | 4s 54-44 | 115.21 | 115.31 | 115.31 |
| 10 | 3s 48-46 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 |
| 1 | 3⅛s 49-46 | 111.30 | 111.30 | 111.30 |
| 202 | 3⅛s 52-49 | 109.18 | 109.14 | 109.14 |
| 2 | 3⅛s 83-49 | 113.14 | 113.14 | 113.14 |
| 4 | 2¾s 54-51 | 106.24 | 106.22 | 106.24 |
| 3 | 3s 55-51 | 108.26 | 108.23 | 108.26 |
| 3 | 2⅞s 60-55 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 | 2¾s 63-58 | 109.14 | 109.14 | 109.14 |
| 10 | 2¾s 65-60 | 107.21 | 107.21 | 107.21 |
| | | 107.19 | 107.13 | 107.19 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2¾s 47-42 | 105.25 | 105.25 | 105.25 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 2¾s 49-39 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | 3s 52-44 | 108.21 | 108.21 | 108.21 |
| 1 | 1½s 47-45 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Adams Exp 4s 48 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 1 | Alb P W 6s 46 ww | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 3 | Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 42 | Alleghany 5s 50 st | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 5 | Allegh Val 4s 42 | 29½ | 28 | 29½ |
| 1 | Allegh & West 4s 98 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 4 | Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 7 | Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95½ |
| 16 | Am & For P 5s 2030 | 110¾ | 110 | 110¾ |
| 4 | Am Int 5½s 49 | 61¾ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 15 | Am T&T 3½s 43 | 103⅛ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 13 | Am T&T 3¼s 56 | 110 17-32 | 110 17-32 | 110 17-32 |
| 58 | Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ |
| 2 | Am W Wks E 6s 75 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 42 | Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 16 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | AT & SF 4s '95 | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| 10 | AT & SF 4½s '48 | 110 | 109¾ | 110 |
| 4 | AT & SF Rky M 4s '65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 15 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 16 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 9 | A C Line 5s '45 cv | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 77 | 76⅞ | 77 |
| 7 | Atl Refin 3s '53 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1 | Bald Loco 5s '40 st | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 11 | B & O rfg 6s '95 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 2 | B & O 1st 5s '48 ct | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 56 | B & O rfg 3s '95 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 38 | B & O rfg 3½s '95 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 6 | B & O 5s '96 F | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 | B & O 5s '96 F ct | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 | B & O 5s 2000 D | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10 | B & O 5s 2000 D ct | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 120 | B & O cv 4½s '60 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 77 | B & O cv 4½s '60 ct | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 11 | B & O 1st 4s '48 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 12 | B & O PLE & WV 4s '41 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 | B & O PLE&WV4s'41 ct | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 2 | B & O S W 5s '50 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 3 | Bell T Pa 5s '48 B | 40½ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 2 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 11 | Beth Stl 4¼s '66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5 | Beth Stl 23/4s '52 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 15 | Boston & Me 5s '67 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 20 | Bost & Me 4¾s '61 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 |
| 12 | Boston & Me 5s '55 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 | Bkly Qns Co 5s '60 | 36½ | 35½ | 36½ |
| 58 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 | Bkly Qn & SBch 5s '41 | 78⅝ | 77¾ | 78½ |
| 2 | Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 16 | Bkly Un Gas 5s '45 | 112½ | 112½ | 113⅜ |
| 18 | Bkly Un Gas 5s '50 | 113 | 112⅝ | 113 |
| 2 | Buf R & P-41⅝s '57 | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 2 | Bush Terml 5s '55 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 | Bush Terml 4s '52 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 30 | Bush T Bldg 5s'60 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2 | Cal Ore Pow 5s '66 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 | Can Sou 5s '62 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 16 | Can Nat 5s'69 Jly | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 11 | Can Nat 5s'69 Jly | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 6 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 1 | Can Nor 6½s '46 | 115⅞ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 4 | Can Pac 5s'44 | 124¾ | 124 | 124¾ |
| 4 | Can Pac 4½s'46 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 6 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 16 | Can Pac 4s perp | 85½ | 85 | 85½ |
| 1 | Caro C&O 6s'52 | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |
| 1 | Carriers & Gen 5s'50 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 | Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 76 | Cen Pac 5s'60 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 56 | Cen RENJ 5s '87 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 2 | ChampionPA&F 3¾s'50 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5 | ChampionPA&F 3¾4s'50 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 20 | C&O rfg 3¼s'70 A | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 9 | Chi & Alton 3s'49 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 4 | CB&Q rfg 5s'71A | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 14 | CB&Q 4s 1958 '77 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 96¼ |
| 1 | CB&Q 4s 1958 | 89½ | 89½ | 89¾ |
| 1 | CB&Q 4s III '49 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 11 | CBQ 3¼s III '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 30 | Chi & E Ill 5s'51 | 101¾ | 100⅝ | 101¼ |
| 1 | Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| 38 | Chic Gt West 4s'59 | 20½ | 19½ | 20½ |
| 10 | CMSP & Pac 5s'75 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 | CM&SP 4½s '89C | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 38 | CM&SP 3½s'89 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 8 | Chi&NW 5s'37 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 76 | Chi&NW gm 5s'87 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 2 | Chi NW 4s'87 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 20 | Chi&NW 3½s'87 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 20 | CRI & P 4½s'52A | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 | C R I & P 5s'52 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 | C R I & P rfg 4s34 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 6 | Ch Ht & St P rfg5s60 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 20 | Ch Un Sta 3¼s63 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 16 | Ch & W Ind 4s52 | 109½ | 109 | 109½ |
| 1 | Ch & W Ind 4s52 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 1 | Ch & W Ind 4s52 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 1 | Childs Co 5s43 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 2 | Cin Gas&El 3¼s66 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 10 | Cin Un Term 3¼s69 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 102 | CCC&StL 4½s'60 ct | 53¾ | 54⅛ | 53¾ |
| 3 | Cley & Pitts 4½s42 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 1 | Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 1 | ClevUnTerm 5½s'72 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 | Clev Un Term 5s'72 | 83¼ | 82⅞ | 83¼ |
| 7 | Clev Un Term4½s77C | 77½ | 77 | 77½ |
| 47 | Colmbia G & S 5s May | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ |
| 1 | Colmbia G & S 5s 1961 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 23 | Comw'lth Ed 3½s 68 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 145 | Comwlth Edcv3½s'58 | 121⅜ | 120¾ | 121¼ |
| 6 | Con Edis 3½s'58 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 16 | Con Edis 3½s'58 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 4 | Con Edis 3½s'56 | 108¼ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 6 | Con Oil cv 3½s'51 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | Consol Coal 5s '60 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 9 | Consum Pow 3¼s'70 | 53 | 52¾ | 53 |
| 18 | Consum Pow 3¼s'66 | 110½ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 | Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48 | 107½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 10 | Cuba R R 5½s'42 | 30 | 28¾ | 30 |
| 17 | Del&Hud rfg 4s'43 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 9 | D & R G 4s'36 | 59¾ | 58½ | 59¼ |
| 4 | Det Ed 4½s'61 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 10 | Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| | | 110¼ | 109¾ | 110¼ |
| 3 | Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 7 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| 1 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 14 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 17 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 17 | 16¼ | 17 |
| 1 | Erie cv 4s '53 A | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 2 | Erie cv 4s '53 B | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 3 | Fed L&T 1st 6s '42 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 | Fed L&T 6s '54 B | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 | Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 11 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| 5 | Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 104½ | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| 7 | Goodrich 6s '45 | 103¾ | 103 | 103 |
| 25 | Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 3 | Gt Nor 5s '73 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 77 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 99½ | 99 | 99⅜ |
| 10 | Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 78⅜ | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 5 | Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 | Gulf M&N 5½s '50 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 1 | Gulf M&N 5s '50 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 5 | Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 1 | Housatonic 5s '37 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 19 | Hudson Coal 5s '62A | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¾ |
| 16 | Hud & Man rfg 5s'57 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 |
| 23 | Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 | Ill Cen 4s '51 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ |
| 6 | Inn Cen 4s '52 | 53¾ | 52½ | 53¾ |
| 24 | Ill Cen 4s '53 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 13 | Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ |
| 31 | Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 53¾ | 52½ | 53¾ |
| 23 | IC&CSL&NO 5s63A | 48¾ | 48 | 48¾ |
| 18 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 52 | 50½ | 52 |
| 5 | Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 47 | 45¾ | 47 |
| 1 | Inland Stl 3¼s '61 | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| 2 | Interb R Tr 7s 32 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 9 | Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 29 | Interb RTr rfg 5s66 | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ |
| 2 | Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct | 53¾ | 52½ | 53¾ |
| 1 | Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 4 | Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 10 | Int Paper 5s '47 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 99 | Int T&T 4½s'52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 27 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 63¼ | 62½ | 63 |
| 1 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 67 | 66 | 67 |
| 1 | K C South 5s '50 | 67 | 66 | 67 |
| 3 | K C South 3sc '50 | 70¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 8 | K C Term 4s '60 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ |
| 2 | Keith (B F) 6s'46 | 106¾ | 106⅜ | 106¾ |
| 1 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Kresge Found 3½s'47 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 | Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 | Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 56¼ | 55¾ | 56 |
| 3 | Lac Gas 5s '52 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 2 | Leh C&N 4½s '54 A | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 | Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 | Leh Valley 4½s '40 asd | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 5 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 5 | Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 10 | Loews 3½s '46 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Long Isl 1st rfg 4s'49 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 3 | Lorillard 6s 51 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 2 | Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 2 | Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 14 | Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 | Louis & Nash 4s '40 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 3 | Louis & N 3½s 2003 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 | Lou Gas & El 3½s'66 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 | Maine Cen 4s'45 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 | Manati Sug 4s'57 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 95 | Manhat Ry 4s'90 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 10 | Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 1 | Manhat Ry 2nd 4s2013 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | Mead Corp 6s'45 A | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 16 | Mich Cen 4s'40 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Mich Con Gas 4s'63 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Mill&Nor cn 4½s'39 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | MilSparta&NW24s'47 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 12 | M-K-Tex Ex 5s 34 ct | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 | M-K-Tex 5s'62 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 17 | M-K-Tex adj 5s'67 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 8 | M-K-Tex 4s'62 B | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s'65 A | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 15 | Mo Pac 5s'65 ctf | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 56 | Mo Pac 5s'77 P | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s'78G | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 | Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 66 | Mo Pac gen4s'75 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 13 | MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 7 | Mont Pow 3¾s'66 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 | Mor & Essex 5s'55 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 1 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 42 | 41½ | 42 |
| 1 | MountSt T&T 3¼s'68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 38 | Natl Steel 3½s'65 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 | NJ Pow & L 4½s'60 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 1 | N O Pu Sv 5s52A | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 1 | N O Pub Sv 5s55B | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 | N O Tex&M 4s'56 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 6 | NO Tex&M 5s 53 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 3 | NO Tex&M 3½s 54 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 35 | NO Tex&M 5sEB 54ct | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2 | NY&Harl 3½s 2000 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 46 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 47 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 57¼ | 55¾ | 57¼ |
| 2 | NYC cn 4s 98 | 50¾ | 48½ | 50¾ |
| 11 | NYC cv 3½s 52 | 60¼ | 59½ | 60¼ |
| 11 | NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 61¼ | 61½ | 61¼ |
| 1 | NYC Lin 5s 2003 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 | NYCh&StL 6s 74 st | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ |
| 25 | NYCh&StL 5½s 74A | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 65 | NY Ct & StL 4½s'78 | 52 | 50¼ | 52 |
| 2 | NY Conn RR 4½s 53 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 | NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 | NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | NY G L 5s 2003 A | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¾ |
| 1 | NY LE&WD&I 5s'43 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 | NYNH&H clt 6s'40 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 |
| 3 | NY O & W rfg 4s'92 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3 | NY Pow & L 5s'68 st | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 7 | NY Steam 3½s'63 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 | NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 1 | NY Tel 4½s'39 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 | NY Trap R 6s'46 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 | NY W&Bos 4½s'46 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 15 | Niagara Falls5½s'66 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 25 | Niagara Sh cv5½s'30 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 13 | Norf Sou 5s'61A | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 6 | Nor Am Co 4s'59 | 123½ | 123¼ | 123½ |
| 1 | Nor Am Co 3½s'54 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 2 | Nor Am Co 3½s'49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 23 | Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 23 | Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| 8 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 71 | 69¾ | 71 |
| 0 | Nor Pac 4s'97 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 7 | Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 5 | Ohio Ed 3½s '72 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 | Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43 | 75½ | 75¾ | 75½ |
| 7 | Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Otis Steel 4½s '62 A | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 9 | Pac Gas&El 3½s '66 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 11 | Pac G&E 3¼s '61 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| 11 | Pas Gas&El 4s '64 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 4 | Para Byay 3s '55 ct | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 4 | Para Pict cv 3½s '47 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 37 | Penn-Dix 6s '41 A | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ |
| 1 | Penn P&L 4½s '81 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 1 | Penn RR gen 4½s '65 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 7 | Penn RR 4½s deb '70 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 11 | Penn RR gen 4½s'81 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 21 | Penn RR 4½s '84 E | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | Penn RR 3½s'68 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 6 | Penn RR 3¾s'52 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1 | Penn RR 3½s'52 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1 | Peoria&E 1st 4s '40 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 3 | Pere Marq 5s '56 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 | Pere Marq 4½s'80 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 41 | Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 109¾ | 109 | 109 |
| 3 | Phil Bal&W 4½s '77 C | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 | Phil Bal&D 4½s '81 D | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 17 | Phila Co 5s '67 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 4 | Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 4 | Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 10 | PCC & SL 5s '75 B | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 | Pitt&W Va 4½s '60 C | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 18 | Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 st | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 8 | Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 8 | Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68 | 109½ | 109⅜ | 109½ |
| 8 | Purity Bak 5s '48 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 8 | Radio Keith 6s '41 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | Readg 4½s '97 A | 76 | 74½ | 74½ |
| 2 | Readg 4½s '97 B | 73 | 73 | 73¼ |
| 1 | Rem Rand 4½s '56 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 10 | Rem Rand 4½s '56 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 6 | Republic Steel 5½s'48 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 9 | Republic Steel 4½s'61 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 15 | Revere Cop&B 4½s'61 | 93½ | 92⅝ | 93½ |
| 21 | Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 | St L S F 4½s'78 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 5 | St L S F 4½s'50 A | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | St L S F 4s '50 A ct | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 6 | St L SW 5s '52 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 1 | St L S W rfg 5s '90 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 6 | Warner Bros 6s'48 | 43 | 42½ | 43 |
| 8 | West Shore 4s 2361 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 2 | Westn Md 5½s'77A | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | Westn Md 4s 52 | 90½ | 90 | 90½ |
| 1 | WNY&Pa 4s 43 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 4 | Western Un 5s 51 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 | Western Un 5s 60 | 71½ | 70¾ | 71½ |
| 25 | Wilson&Co cv 3¼s'55 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 47 | Wisc Cen 4½s'36 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 15 | Youngst S&T 4s 61 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| | Youngst S&T 4s 48 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Abitibi P&P 5s 53 | 47 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 3 | Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 28 | Argentine 4½s 71 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 | Australia 5s 55 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 3 | Australia 5s 57 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 | Australia 4½s 56 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 5 | Aust 5s 57 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 | Belgium 6s'40 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 | Berlin City El 6s'58 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 | Berl City El 6⅛s'51 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1 | Brazil 8s'41 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 7 | Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 2 | Brisbane 5s'57 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 | Brisbane 5s'58 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | Buen A 4½s 42-78 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 | Buen A 4½s 42-78 '75 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 5 | Canada 5s'52 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 21 | Canada 4s'60 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 9 | Canada 3½s'61 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 9 | Canada 3½s'61 asd | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 10 | Canada 3½s'65 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 10 | Chile 6s'60 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 | Chile 6s'61 asd | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 | Chile 6s'61 Jan asd | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 | Colomb 6s'61 Jan | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 | Copenhag 5s'52 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 5 | Cuba 5½s'49 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 10 | Denmark 5s'42 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 17 | Denmark 5½s'55 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ |
| 42 | Denmark 4½s'62 | 84¾ | 84 | 84¾ |
| 2 | Ger Gov 5½s'65 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 1 | Ger Gov 7s'49 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 | Good Hope 7s'45 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | GtCon&ElPJap 7s'44 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 | Greek 6s'68 pt pd | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2 | Ital Pub Util 7s'52 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 14 | Italy 7s 1951 | 73 | 72½ | 73 |
| 3 | Japan 5½s'54 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 | Japan 5½s'65 | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 8 | Krueger&T 5s59ct | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 | L. Aust R P 6½s'44 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 1 | N Sou Wales 5s'58 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 | Nord Ry 6½s'50 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 | Norway 4s'65 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 4 | Norway 4½s'56 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 8 | Norway 4½s'65 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 8 | Orient Dev 6s'53 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Orient Dev 5½s'58 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 8 | Panama 5'63A st asd | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 1 | Poland 4½s'68 asd | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 | Poland 6s '40 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 | Queensld 7s'41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 5 | Rio de Jan 6½s'53 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 25 | Rome Jan 4½s'53 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 1 | Sao Paul City6½s'57 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | Sao Paulo St 7s'40 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 2 | Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 5 | Uji Gas El P 7s '45 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ |
| 4 | Urug cv3¼s4s4¼s'79 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| | Urug cv3¼s4s4¼s'79 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| | Yokohama 6s'61 | 71½ | 70¾ | 71½ |
| | Total today, July 21, $.309,000; previous day, 4,272,000; week ago, 4,954,200; year ago, 7,840,500; two years ago, 5,494,200; year Jan. 1 to date, 915,922,075; year ago, 1,869,000,002,421,880; two years ago, 1,825,774,000

# New Deal Twice Rebuffed As Congress Revolt Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

out recording the names. The newspaper threat which was conspicuously displayed by a local paper here brought many comments from the floor in the protracted debate yesterday, and the paucity of any such votes, by which Congressmen sometimes evade personal responsibility, was a feature of the affair.

One important teller vote defeated the Hobbs amendment by 124 to 200, which advocates of the measure asserted would have "cut its heart out." The newspaper poll succeeded in identifying about 274 of the Representatives at this time.

**Blow to New Deal**

As passed, the bill may be a blow at New Deal domination of the forthcoming Democratic National Convention in 1940. This thought undoubtedly influenced the voting. Practically all Federal administrative workers would be prohibited to take part either in primaries or political conventions. Vice-President Garner, a Presidential candidate himself who stands to gain by weakening New Deal control of the convention, was a determined supporter of the Hatch bill.

Although hailed by reformers as a great victory, the provisions are so broad and so contrary to established American political practice that members themselves in cloakrooms frankly admitted doubt whether they could be enforced. The bill would prohibit solicitation of campaign contributions from all persons paid by relief funds, including supervisors, and would safeguard relief workers from intimidation. This part of the bill received general approval. Where the real fight and the chief doubt lay, as to the validity of the law, was over a phrase banning Federal administrative employees from taking part "in political management or in political campaigns."

The House Committee had dropped this from the Senate bill on the ground that it was too broad, and that the right of a Federal worker to take part in a campaign is a "constitutional" right. Opponents asked sarcastically if this would bring a jail sentence to a postmaster who contributed a dollar to a campaign chest. Their protests were in vain.

**Change in Politics**

All that can be said is that American politics will be a changed and amazing affair if the provisions of the Hatch bill are actually carried out. National conventions usually swarm with federal officeholders, postmasters, attorneys, administrative officials and the like. Frequently and almost normally they dominate a convention, particularly when a President is up for renomination. That was the case in the Republican convention renominating President Hoover, for example, and again at Mr. Roosevelt's renomination. Under the Hatch law they would all be banished.

Not only would the doors of the next Democratic convention be closed to them but Senators and Representatives would, theoretically at any rate, be debarred from getting the active support in their own districts of Federal officials whom they had been instrumental in appointing. The law does not affect State officeholders, or State "machines." There was evidence that a good many Congressmen had their tongue in their cheek as they voted for the measure which, however, having passed both Houses in closely similar form, now needs only final ratification and presidential signature to become law of the land.

Not less important than the Hatch bill was the House action earlier in the day voting its own investigation of the NLRB. This in turn provoked heated debate and violent emotion, and the same boisterousness which set the mood from midday to midnight.

**Party Lines Crossed**

The vote broke through party lines as a five-member special committee, to be named by the Speaker, was approved. The inquiry is expected to continue through the summer, and will supplement the dual Federal investigations of the Labor Board which are already taking place. All in all, the Labor Board will be among the most thoroughly investigated bodies in America when the matter is through. The Labor Committees of both Senate and House are already in the field and have been taking testimony since January.

The charge is made, however, that the regular committees are "stalling" in their inquiries and are unduly sympathetic to the Board. The present resolution is sponsored by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, a conservative, who is charged by opponents with anti-union bias. He will presumably head the investigation. Opponents of the resolution bitterly assert that it will turn into a "smear" campaign. Union sympathizers and liberals in the House vainly attempted to halt the inquiry. The fact that the resolution got a 2-to-1 vote was hailed as significant as indicating a growing feeling of suspicion in the public thought to the Board.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, led the attack on the new inquiry which, in effect, supersedes her own investigation. She appealed in vain for loyalty to ordinary committee procedure, which usually is a potent argument. She declared Mr. Smith was "the last man in the world" to give an impartial inquiry. "I have examined his record," she declared, "and I was unable to find where he had ever voted for a bill for the benefit of labor."

The House action does not require Senate approval. The Committee is given powers comparable to that which made the Dies committee front page news last summer. It is asked to ascertain whether the Labor Board has been "fair and impartial"; what effect the Wagner Act has had on industrial disputes; what amendments to the Act if any are needed; what changes are required in the Board's membership, or its staff; whether the Board has transcended its authority; whether Congress should further define and clarify the term "interstate commerce."

To finance the inquiry a separate appropriation measure will be necessary. No sum has yet been fixed.

**Hatch Bill Discounted**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles H. Shreve, Executive Secretary of the nation's Young Democratic Clubs, estimated today that 50,000 of the clubs' 5,000,000 members "at the outside" would be affected by the Hatch bill restricting political activities of Federal employees.

The bill "naturally hampers" the Young Democratic organization, Mr. Shreve said, but it will mean no change in program.

"It will require a period of adjustment," he declared, "but where a few County or State leaders (who are Federal employees) have to get out, new ones will simply move up to take their places from the rank and file."

# Armour's Faces Packing Strike In Seventeen Plants

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations looked to Washington today for a signal for the next step to a peaceful settlement of a dispute with Armour & Co. which threatens a strike in the meat packing industry.

Asked whether the case had been prepared for submission to the President, Van A. Bittner, Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee Chairman, said:

"The matter is being considered in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt and John Lewis (C. I. O. chieftain) met for a half hour yesterday."

Armour & Company, confronted by threats of strikes at 17 of its plants, rejected proposals for a peace parley with representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Spokesmen for the meat packing firm refused to heed the demand of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee for negotiations for a contract. At the same time they declined to consider suggestions of the City Council Labor Subcommittee that they agree to confer with the unionists or submit the dispute to mediation.

Armour officials insisted the major issue—a national contract—should be placed before the National Labor Relations Board.

After discussing the stalemate with the aldermen, Henry Johnson, Assistant National Director of the P. W. O. C., stated:

"The only thing left for us at the moment is to carry out the instructions of the delegates of the National Policy Convention of the P. W. O. C. held here last Sunday to lay the entire matter before President Roosevelt for his opinion on whether or not Armour & Company officials shall meet with officials of the P. W. O. C. and negotiate a contract in an effort to carry out the letter and spirit of the Wagner Act."

The convention empowered P. W. O. C. chieftains to order strikes in 17 of Armour's 29 plants and to sponsor walkouts in other packing houses if they failed to arrange conferences on working agreements after carrying their case to Mr. Roosevelt.

The American Federation of Labor also took a hand in the controversy. P. E. Gorman, International President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, told the City Council's Subcommittee the A. F. of L. union had "verbal understandings" with Armour & Company in all its west coast plants except Los Angeles and in New York, Baltimore and several other places. He declared that if the Armour management consented to negotiate nationally with the C. I. O., the A. F. of L.'s resentment would reach "the point of resistance."

He indicated that if the "resistance" against an Armour-C. I. O. pact took the form of a strike, 60,000 butchers in retail shops would refuse to handle "struck products."

Mr. Gorman said the A. F. of L. did not oppose C. I. O.-Armour contracts in individual plants where the C. I. O. had been certified as the bargaining agent but added the A. F. of L. had a two to one majority in Armour's Chicago plant. The P. W. O. C. also claimed a two to one majority here.

# Bloc Hails Neutrality Curb On President as Peace Step

(Continued from Page 1)

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho are suspicious of British and French policy, and consider these nations are still playing the historical game of power politics. Their argument runs to the effect that the bad peace imposed by the democratic powers made Reichsführer Hitler inevitable, and that more wars and more bad peaces would result in more Hitlers. In this game, they claim that the United States should have no part.

**Mistrust of Roosevelt**

Others, such as the Republican leadership in House and Senate, start from their mistrust of President Roosevelt as a premise. Whether or not the United States is to help in world peacemaking, they insist President Roosevelt is most emphatically not the man to carry on this task without the greatest risk of what is termed his blind crusading leadership drawing the country from war prevention into war itself.

Still another group is frankly undecided. Its members agree the United States ought to stay out of a foreign war, but are undecided as to whether it should risk joining in war prevention, and whether it could stay clear if war-prevention activities should fail. These persons believe they accurately reflect a national indecision as to the means of policy, and a wise unwillingness to plunge into a risky project until the collective mind is better made up.

**Mixture of Motives**

Allied to the noninterventionists are generous quantities of domestic political motives whose influence never could be accurately measured, but which undoubtedly is substantial. Conservative Democrats are struggling to prevent control by Mr. Roosevelt of the national Party convention. Republicans are hoping to capitalize on the people's desire to stay out of foreign wars as a means of assailing the President's foreign policy.

This mixture of motives, however, is not unknown to the American political tradition. When a political opposition sets out to perform its task thoroughly, it will think up arguments against the policy in power which might not otherwise see the light. This, as the noninterventionists argue today in defense of their action in Congress, is the function of an opposition. The President and Secretary of State and Administration in power are by nature one-sided in their appeal to the public. Their business is to weigh the pros and cons, make a decision, and then forget the cons in an effort to persuade the people of the rightness of that decision. Thus were it not for the opposition whatever its motives—political or otherwise, having to do with foreign policy or not—the public debate would have been essentially one-sided.

In this vein, those who managed both by political maneuvering and candid debate to defeat the President on the arms embargo issue, are justifying their work as a public service. Many will be willing to reconsider, either during a crisis or at the next regular session of Congress. At that later date, it is presumed the need for public debate will have been filled somewhat. Though domestic politics may be even hotter by then, it is possible a mandate from the people may have manifested itself through the many channels of opinion and might be strong enough to force a decision on the merits of the case.

## Law School Closing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—A unanimous resolution condemning the action of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., in discontinuing the law school at America's second oldest institution of higher learning, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Norfolk, Va. The resolution was to be presented to the Board at a meeting scheduled to be held in Williamsburg.

## *Sketching One's Way In and Out*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ISTANBUL, Turkey—Mr. Boris Denif, Bulgaria's well-known artist, sketched himself into an awkward situation on his recent visit here. Being a versatile man, he proceeded to sketch himself out of it.

The Turkish police found him doing a landscape somewhere up the European shore of the Bosporus, and as the outlines of Mr. Denif's picture were embellished by technical guides involving arrows and printed remarks, suspicion rose quickly in the lay mind. The artist found himself in the nearest jail.

Now time tends to hang heavily in a Turkish jail, so he applied for his sketching block and a pencil, found the walls of his cell lacking somewhat in inspiration, and got to work expertly on the features of his warder. Other clients among the prison staff posed eagerly and soon Mr. Denif, amid grateful smiles all round, walked, unattended, to receive the thanks of the Bulgarian Embassy for his part in helping convince the Turkish police that their prisoner really was a famous artist.


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FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
*Monarch Finer Foods*

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
*"Quick—Friendly Service"*
TEL. 3693

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## MASSACHUSETTS

**HAVERHILL**

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
*Let us call for your washing.*
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 184

KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
Home Smoked HAM and BACON
Fresh and Cooked Meats
10 Main Street

FRANK E. BARNES
*Member American Institute of Decorators*
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2000
*Meats Groceries Provisions*
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
*Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty*

**HINGHAM**

GULF
Gasoline, Tires
Batteries, Auto Accessories
RALEIGH BICYCLES
*Sold, Rented, Repaired*
WILLIAM F. QUINN, Inc.
22 North St., Hingham Hing. 0108

From Jellied Consomme to Iced Cantaloupe
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HING. 0091-0092
*Has Cooling Ideas for Summer Meals*
S. S. PIERCE CO. Groceries

**HOLBROOK**

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
*Ice Cream*
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

**HOLYOKE**

DREIKORN'S
*"Orange Wrap"*
BREAD

BAIL'S CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
*Superior Shoe Repairing*

**LAWRENCE**

Cherry & Webb's
*July*
Clearance
offers unusual values in every department

**LEXINGTON**

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1749 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1850
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

For a Delicious Ice Cream Soda
Stop at Our Fountain
THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1792 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0064

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

**LOWELL**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
*The Store for Thrifty People*
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**LOWELL** *(Continued)*

—ROBERTSON'S—
August Furniture Sale
20% to 50%
—REDUCTIONS—
DIAL PHONE 5447

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
July Clearance
Tremendous Savings in all depts.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

**LYNN**

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Made of good quality linen. Cut full size, neatly hemstitched. ½ and 1 inch hems. Regular price 19c each.
SALE PRICE—4 for 50c
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone Breakers 3737

T. W. ROGERS CO.
*Welcomes North Shore*
VACATIONISTS
We have been an outstanding factor in Lynn's retailing history for over 55 years.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

*GOOD AS NEW*
If Not a Little Better Is Furniture Rebuilt from Frame Up by
Earl G. Warfield
DECORATOR UPHOLSTERER
110 BROAD ST. BR. 8750

**MALDEN**

SAVE 10 to 30%
During Kotzen's
35th AUGUST SALE!
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN ST., MALDEN

FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
*Florist*
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

*Would Like to Buy Used Fur Coats*
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Opp. Baptist Parish House No Telephone

**MEDFORD**

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Charles Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

**MELROSE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
*Correct Fitting Our Specialty*

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047


SEE NEXT PAGE

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MELROSE
(Continued)

**OLIVER E. HAWES CO.**
415 FRANKLIN ST.
PHONES 3400 1 2 3

### NEEDHAM

**Tel. NEE. 0330**
**RIMMELE'S MARKET**
FOOD SPECIALISTS
*with prices that appeal*
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

### NEW BEDFORD

**STAR STORE**
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
On Sale, July 17-29
**"PENOBSCOT" Sheets and Cases**
*Seconds of*
WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE
*AT GREAT SAVINGS*

**Gulf Hill Dairy** — Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Shrafft's Candies

**Olson and Appleby**
*Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

**J. E. Michaud & Co.**
INCORPORATED
*Clothiers and Furnishers*
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

**New Bedford Steam Dye House**
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

*Ready to use or put away*
**Parsons' Laundry Co., Inc.**
Telephone 5000

**Hawes-Beswick Heating Co.**
592 Pleasant Street Phone 6037
General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air-Conditioning Equipment
Conversion Oil Burners for Your Present Furnace
Steamfitting of All Kinds

### NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
**T. B. HAFFEY CO.**
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

### NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600 — Cen. New. 3736, New. No. 1634, Cen. New. 0277
**KERRIGAN BROTHERS**
Road Service—Battery Service
SPECIAL!
Free Motor Tune-up Inspection
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

### NEWTON HIGHLANDS

**CARMOTE Colofast PAINTS**
**C. G. McMULLIN**
*Building Hardware*
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

### NEWTONVILLE

**Insurance**
**ALFRED E. FULLER**
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

**Augustus Thurgood**
*FINE WALL PAPERS*
*WINDOW SHADES*
and Interior Decorating
*Samples shown at your home*
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL - COKE**
Newton North 7560
**NONANTUM COAL CO.**

**NEWTON — West Newton**
**FUEL OIL**
**COAL - COKE**
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
**B. S. HATCH CO.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### PITTSFIELD

**Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.**
*Incorporated*
172 West Street Tel. 7396

**E. F. Fish Bakery**
Bread and Rolls
for Your Picnic
Cookies and Cakes
289 NORTH STREET

**SHALETT'S**
Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer without any extra cost.
702 NORTH STREET Dial 5475

$2.00 Family Size Jar
TUSSY CLEANSING CREAM
$1.00
HOLDEN STONE COMPANY

**PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.**
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

*The*
**AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK**
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
**L. C. LATIMER**
SHEET METAL WORKS
*Also Plumbing and Heating*
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

**BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**
*Your Bank for Savings*
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

**BROWER'S MARKET**
*The Accommodating Store*
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 3336—7337

### QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**CARRIKER MOTOR CO.**
*DeSoto-Plymouth Distributor*
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

**HARRY G. MARCH**
*General Electric Appliances*
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
*Radio Service on All Makes*
1577 HANCOCK STREET

CLEARANCE SALE of Summer Handbags
All the more popular colors, styles and materials in $1.95 bags reduced to $1.39
**REMICK'S**

If you are interested in buying a New Car—See what Buick has to offer for this month.
**"Buick's the Beauty!"**
**SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.**
125 HANCOCK STREET

SUMMER FLANNELS
*Cleaned*
No Shrinkage—Snowy White
**OLD COLONY**
*Launderers* *Cleaners*
PRES. 5000

*The Sign of Quality Since 1899*
**FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.**
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

**ERIC A. EKBLOM**
*Contractor and Builder*
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

**THOMAS S. BURGIN**
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

### SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Parke Snow INC**
*Somerville's Department Store*
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

## MASSACHUSETTS

### SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The CAMEO**
Home Baked Foods
Ice Cream
Candy
SPECIAL
35c Luncheon each day
1831½ State St., nr. Maple

**NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES**
INCORPORATED
*Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.*
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

### STONEHAM

Have you tried our Bireley's refreshing fresh fruit products?
Orangeade
Grapeade
Tomato Juice Cocktail
Lem-o-nip
**SPEAR MILK CO.**
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Cry. 0610

### WALTHAM

**Waltham Coal Co.**
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal* *Careful Teamsters*
*Prompt Delivery*

We Have
*Ice Cream for Summer Days*
DANDY DUTCH CANDIES
696 Main Street Wal. 4666

### WATERTOWN

**If you are in the Market**
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
**COOMBS MOTOR CO.**
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

### WELLESLEY HILLS

*See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time*
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
**Wellesley Farms Dairy**
Telephone Wellesley 1436

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
**SHARRON'S**
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
*Specialized Skill in*
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300
**WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET**
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

### WORCESTER

**Launderers Dry Cleansers**
Zoric Odorless System
*Tel. 5-3161*

# European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### ARTISTS

PORTRAITS IN OIL COLOURS
As family treasures, or for presentation. By an accomplished artist. Moderate fees. Write: MR. H. G. GAWTHORN
44, UXBRIDGE STREET LONDON, W. 8

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

GUEST HOUSE, close station and sea view; good cooking; all home comforts. Maplethorpe, 35a Canewdon Rd. Westcliff-on-Sea. Phone Southend 49070.

SEAFORD, Sussex. "Hughenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

### FLATS TO LET

KENT — Unfurnished flat, 4 rooms facing south; also one other room and kitchen; £120 inclusive. SODEN, 9 The Drive, Sevenoaks.

### HORSE TRAINING

MALDON, ESSEX — Young horses and children's ponies broken and trained; difficult horses re-trained, both partners I. of H. (cert.) fully qualified and experienced. MISS ORR-D'Arcy House, Tolleshunt, D'Arcy.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

BUCKHURST HILL, Essex (near London)—New freehold house, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, maid's sitting room, kitchen, cloakroom; garage; choice of decoration by purchaser; price £1500. Box W-1432, BCM/CSM, London.

### INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset — All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road

### POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY—Required kind, capable young nurse for daughters 5 and 2 years. Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. PRYCE, "Englebere," Gordon Avenue.

WIDOWER, working man, requires housekeeper; good home (small house) in exchange for services and small remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred; West Kent, 30 miles from London. Box W-1422, BCM/CSM, London.

**Every Purchase Counts**
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# European Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE (SUSSEX), 3 Norton Road—Bed and breakfast from 5/6; board residence from £2. 5. 0; h. c. water; central; nr. sea. MRS. GOODE.

NORFOLK — Paying guests received; restful country home, near coast; modern conveniences. SPURGEON, Manor House, Aldborough, Norwich.

SURBITON, Surrey—Comfortable home for elderly folk in good neighbourhood; personal attention if required. MRS. LEWIS, Fallowfield, 8 Cranes Park.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORCESTER. PLEASANT COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE—Convenient, comfortable; garden and orchard. THORPE, The Laurels, HALLOW, nr. Worcester. Phone Hallow 22.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house; nice residential part. MRS. CHURCH, Elton Lodge, 24, Selden Road. 'Phone 5256.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 4½/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

### ROOMS TO LET

Near RICHMOND, Surrey—In private house, large sitting room, nicely furnished, electric fire and two concealed beds; suitable one or two ladies; use kitchen, bathroom and attractive garden; few minutes Park Gates and riding stables, short bus ride from open-air swimming bath and river; garage accommodation 2 cars. Box W-1431, BCM/CSM, London.

### ROOMS WANTED

IN CAMBERLEY, Surrey—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms; use bath, etc. (indoor sanitation); rent 10/- p. w. inclusive. Box W-1433, BCM/CSM, London.

### TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

### WINDOW CLEANING

C. DIPROSE
Youghal, Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent
Telephone Orpington 918

# England

### BATH

**MILSOMS**
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

### BEXHILL-ON-SEA

**PRISCILLA'S**
LIGHT LUNCHEOUS and DAINTY TEAS
*HOMEMADE*
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
13-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

*For Better Milk*
**SAND HALL AND SIDLEY FARMS**
Phone BEXHILL 442

### BIRMINGHAM

*You'll get the best* VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
**Beehive**
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
**S. CHILD**
*The Jeweler*
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

**SODAZONE**
*"At Your Service"*
MILK BARS
44 Sandbrook Str. (City)
317 Broad Str. (City)
12 High Str. (City)
35 Hurst Str. (City)
111 High Str. Kings Heath

AT
**Vi Ltd.**
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 212 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

### BOURNEMOUTH

**THE OLD COTTAGE**
A. A. (XIII Century) R. A. C.
**RINGWOOD**
on the edge of the New Forest
12 miles from Bournemouth
Hot Luncheons Daily. Delightful Teas. Antiques. Old English Glass.

**JUDD**
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
**COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS**
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

**C. G. LEE**
23 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
**Watch, Clock and Jewellery**
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

**BealeSons**
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

**COLLENET & CO.**
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
*Permanent Waving a Speciality*
TEL. 2016

## ENGLAND

### BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

**Tennants**
*Fashion Specialists*
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

**Griffin & Co.**
*Florists*
Member of Florists' Tel. Delivery Association
Prince Albert Street
Tel. BRIGHTON 4848
FLOWERS for every occasion
Gold Medallists for Bouquets and Floral Designs
Choice FRUITS in and out of Season
Mail Orders Filled

Lecture Posters
**THE EAGLE PRESS**
*Printers*
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers. 170, Church Road, HOVE (Tel.) 4577

*Builders and Decorators*
**BOSTEL BROS., Ltd.**
West St. BRIGHTON Tel. 4084
*Electrical and Sanitary Engineers*
Labour Saving Appliances
*AGA Heat-Storage Cookers, etc.*

*Feel safe and be safe, Use Pasteurised*
**MILK**
as supplied by
*BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.*
101, Western Road, Hove Tel. Hove 3527-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove; London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham.

**Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.**
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
*Highest Quality* *Lowest Price*

*The Lovely Shop*
*M. M. Westcott*
21, Upper Market Street, Western Road
BRIGHTON
Gifts, Stationery, etc: — Pottery, Literature, etc.

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE, SEAFORD, BRIGHTON, HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

**PALMEIRA STORES**
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

**Campling's Central Agency**
12 Church Road, HOVE Tel. Hove 1920
Proprietress, Miss E. Winchester
Domestic and Scholastic Posts
Hotel Staffs Supplied
Reliable positions, permanent or temporary
No booking fees for maids.

### BRISTOL

*Brooks of Bristol*
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
BEACH WEAR and SWIM WEAR
at Bargain Prices
**Jolly & Son, Ltd.**
BRISTOL

### BROMLEY

*For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks*
**E. W. PAYNE**
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

**URIDGE'S STORES**
*Family Grocers and Provision Merchants*
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
*Quality—Value—Service*
ARTHUR WILSON
25 College Road, Bromley
'Phone Ravensbourne 3094
and at
MOORFIELD FARM DAIRY
Orpington 'Phone 90
Owner of over 100 cows
Licensed Producer of Certified Milk

**E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.**
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

**Safe Removals**
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
**PYRKE'S**
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

### CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
*Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen*

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## ENGLAND

### CHELTENHAM

**SHIRERS & LANCES**
FURNITURE
LINENS FASHIONS
*Promenade and Clarence Street*
TEL. 2061

VISITORS TO OUR TOWN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, COOKED MEATS
Then don't forget to take back with you some of our unusually delicious cooked ham.
**W. VALE & CO. LTD.**
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

### CROYDON, PURLEY AND DISTRICT

*The* HOUSE *of* SAVAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
*Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating*

### EASTBOURNE

**Bective**
Perfect Shoes
**HARDING**
51, Grove Road, Eastbourne
Telephone 516 Fitting by X-Ray

Phone Eastbourne 2565
**CRECY**
*High Class Ladies' Hairdresser*
26, South Street, Eastbourne
Hairdressing, Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.

### GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

**BEL-RAY**
SCIENTIFIC *laundry process*
*assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear*
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

*Boshiers Godalming* — *Ladies' Complete Outfitters*
Costumes, Coats, Gowns, Wool Wear, Lingerie and Corsetry
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
PHONE 68

### HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

G. N. GEARING
ELECTRIC and RADIO ENGINEER
Complete Installations
All Wave Radio
Hot Weather Requisites
Refrigerators
3 Woodland Vale Road, St. Leonards
Phone 2405

### HENLEY-ON-THAMES

**TELEVISION**
RADIO REFRIGERATORS
We supply and service. Electrical Wiring.
RADIO CENTRE
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Roger P. Scroggins

### *Let Us Look at Summer*

**By George L. Moore**

Roger P. Scroggins was full of his subject. Which meant that he was talking. His old friends, Fib the sparrow and Florrie the pigeon, were listening. Possibly it would be more accurate to say that Fib was listening and Florrie was there. Florrie feels that it is not always necessary to listen to Scroggins.

Fib twittered, and riffled his feathers. "So you were saying," he said to the illustrious Squirrel, "that—"

"Yes, as I was saying," said Scroggins, "let us look at summer."

Florrie winked furiously with one eye. "Yes," she said, "why not, since summer is here and winter isn't?"

"But that's just the point," said Scroggins. "In winter I like to look at the frozen ground and the ice and the snow, and think about it all. I like to think about Levi

Scroggins looks on summer

and where he is and why he is there, and I like to think of Boom and Bert and why they are not with us in winter."

Fib skittered. "Why aren't they?" he asked.

"Now wait," said Florrie, "don't get him off the track."

Scroggins tapped his cane against the limb of the elm on which they were sitting. "Florrie is right, Fib," he said, "we will look at winter when it is about us. We now have summer."

Fib and Florrie looked at each other, and Fib nodded and asked his venerable friend to go on.

"And there is much about summer to make anyone wonder," said Scroggins. "Grass grows and grows. Now and then people cut it. But it doesn't seem to mind being cut in summer. And as for flowers, they are certainly worth looking at. Blossoms push out—and where do they come from?"

Neither Fib nor Florrie attempted to answer. Scroggins, in fact, didn't expect them to. "I for one can't say," he said. Florrie seemed relieved, and showed it with a sigh.

"Here is one stalk," said Scroggins; "a blue flower comes from it. Here is another stalk; a red flower comes from it. I enjoy wondering why. And for that matter, how is it that a blossom in summer comes out of a seed that is smaller than the blossom, oh, much smaller? Why, I have seen the little heap of bulbs being put into the beds. And in a few weeks I have seen the stalks and the blossoms that come from the bulbs. And the stalks and the blossoms would have filled five wheelbarrows and the bulbs wouldn't fill even one."

The matter seemed to rest upon the noted squirrel so heavily that it pressed his lips together, shut, and they stayed shut for so long that Florrie caught several snatches of sleep, uninterrupted by the sound of Scroggins' voice; and when she finished her nap, she flew away. As for Fib, he had been so excited by what Scroggins had said that he flew hurriedly off at once. So when Scroggins was ready to speak again there was no one to listen; so he went off home with the idea of looking at summer again some other time.

## Odds and Ends

**Patchwork Fields**

The majority of the landowners on Egypt's delta land of perpetual irrigation own less than an acre.

**Much Becomes Little**

Only one cubic foot of liquid air may be made from 800 cubic feet of gaseous air.

## Nature Notes

**By John N. Meissner**

**KINGFISHER**

**The kingfisher builds a fragile nest of predigested fish bones in a sandy cliff, often miles from the nearest water. Museum specimens are valued as high as $100. The bird winters in Panama and the West Indies; it summers in eastern North America.**

## 'Careful Now!'

Monitor Camera Club from Edward Kemoe, Seattle, Wash.

**Straight From the Bottle**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How a Dial Telephone Works?*

The humming sound, called the "dial tone," which greets your ears when you lift the receiver of a dial telephone, is the equivalent of a human operator saying, "Number, please." The dial telephone goes through the same steps to get your number as would a human operator, but it uses electrical switches in place of fingers.

When you pick up the receiver, a metal hand or rod with metal fingers picks out the metal strips that form the end of your line in the central office. This connection produces the dial tone. Then, as you put your finger successively in the holes labeled with letters and figures and turn the dial once for each letter and figure in the number to be called, each turn of the dial actuates a rotary switch in the central office to move to a corresponding position.

For instance, if you dial COM 4330, for COMmonwealth 4330, the switches that record COM in the central office cause a rod to lift until its metal fingers connect with the COM office. If you had given the number to a human operator, she would have plugged in her cord to a trunk line to the COM office and told the operator there to connect her with 4330.

The switches that recorded 4330 under the dial system do much the same thing as the human operator did. They control another rod in the COM office which moves up until its metal fingers connect with the end of the 4330 line, and when the party you are calling lifts the receiver, you are connected, and the conversation is all yours.

The dial system just described

is a simplified form of what is known as the "panel type," and is commonly used in large cities. Another system, the "step-by-step" type, is used in many other places.

The dial system greatly reduces the number of human operators needed, but it does not eliminate them entirely. Human operators are still constantly at your service to help you complete calls if you experience difficulty; to place long-distance calls for you; to give you telephone information; and to render various other services which require the human heart and brain.

—W. P. Keasbey.

## In Lighter Vein

**Checking Up**

Boss: "What do you want? I fired you two weeks ago."

Office Boy: "I came back to see if you're still in business."—Atlantic Two Bells.

**Talent Worth Burying**

Some men pride themselves on their brutal candor. A man of this type once said to John Wesley, "I pride myself on speaking my mind; that is my talent."

"Well," replied John Wesley, "the world wouldn't mind if you buried that."

**Birds of a Feather**

The teacher had a very troublesome boy in his class. One day, having committed an offense, the boy was scolded by his teacher.

"You young scamp!" he railed. "You're a disgrace to the whole school; in fact, you're not fit to be in decent society. Go to the headmaster's room at once."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

**Skeptics**

Three men were sitting in a cafe in a dictator-governed country. The first was reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to an article, shook his head and exclaimed: "Tut, tut!"

The second man looked over his shoulder and exclaimed: "Tut, tut, tut!"

The third man jumped to his feet. "If you two fellows are going to talk politics I'm going home."—Tit-Bits.

**Boo!**

During the reign of King James I, Lord Craven expressed the desire to see the great Ben Jonson. Word reached the famous man indirectly, and he presented himself in person at the nobleman's door. Due to his shabby appearance, the porter refused him admission. Ben Jonson held his ground.

Hearing the argument, Lord Craven came to the door. "I understand your Lordship wanted to see me," said the wily Ben.

"To see me, and who are you?" queried the aristocrat haughtily.

"Ben Jonson," was the startling reply.

"Ben Jonson? Impossible. You cannot be the man who wrote 'The Silent Woman.' You look as if you couldn't say 'Boo' to a goose."

"Boo!" said Ben Jonson, leaving a much chastened nobleman.

## Daily Quotation

*KINDNESS is the oil that takes the friction out of life.*—J. L. NEWLAND.

## 'When Day Is Done'

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Clausen, Roundup, Montana

**Sunset Silhouette**

## Peace Point

Peace is born of co-operation, as it was born between Norway and Sweden, when they refused to fight over their differences; it has been born at last between England and Ireland by the same means, and after the sword had failed for 400 years.—John Armitage.

## Facts and Figures

**H. E. T.**

DESPITE THE WAR - THE Y.M.C.A. RECENTLY CONDUCTED A SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN IN SHANGHAI— OVER $90,000 WAS PLEDGED AGAINST A GOAL OF $50,000
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WORKERS EARNING $20 TO $30 A WEEK MAKE UP THE LARGEST GROUP OF CAR OWNERS IN THE U.S.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Nineteen Helping Hands*

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Thirteen-year-old Flora Gross, one of 200 refugee children who landed from Germany in the liner Europa recently, brought her sewing machine; but her face fell when she was told that she would have to pay 9s. 6d. duty on it.

She eyed the machine wistfully and said: "I have no money. Let it stay here."

A Southern Railway porter overheard the story, and a few minutes later he went to the Customs counter and put down the 9s. 6d.

"From some of my pals," he said. "We levied 6d. a head."

The porter will remember Flora's look of gratitude when she was told that she could keep her treasure.

The reception of the children was arranged by the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, which has been responsible for the reception of nearly 7,000 child refugees in England.

### *Rate of Soil Erosion*

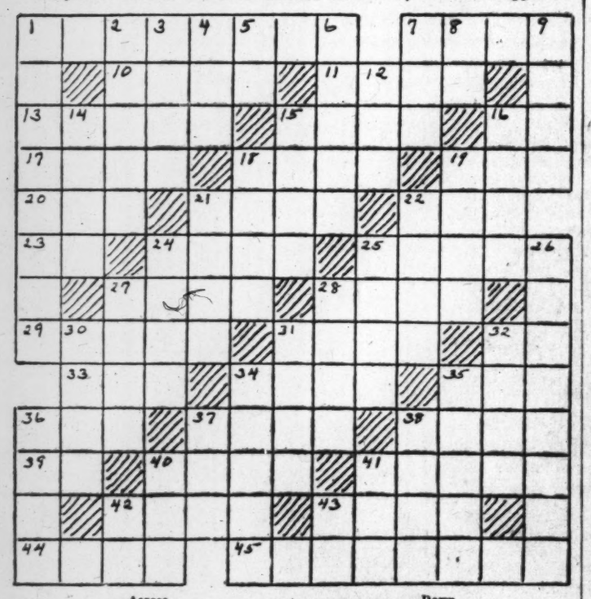
According to measurements conducted by the United States Soil Conservation Service, the soil-binding power of grasses is such that it would require more than 20,000 years to remove seven inches of top soil from under a cover of blue grass; 21 years to remove seven inches from bare land; 19 years for land continually planted to corn; and 145 years under a system of crop rotation. A forest on a slope of 10 per cent would hold its original top soil of seven inches for 375,000 years.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the* LORD, *and he shall save thee.*—PROV. 20:22.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What is a republic of northwestern South America?
7—Where is the famous Colosseum?
10—In Malay countries, what name is given to nipa palm?
11—What was name of a village of Galilee?
13—What place was scene of great victory over Sisera and Jabin?
15—Who was grandfather of the prophet Zechariah?
16—In speaking of Biblical Epher, what pronoun would you use?
17—What is name of a college in Connecticut?
18—The bentang is a tree, bear, or bird—which?
19—What is the tissue which surrounds the necks of teeth?
20—Who was first woman?
21—What is name of a bay on coast of Oregon?
22—One full of sport and humor is called what?
23—Where is Cohoes (abbr.)?
24—What river is celebrated by Burns?
25—What is an island off western coast of Asia Minor?
27—What is another name for the mastwood?
28—What is a small European cyprinoid fish?
29—A decree is what?
31—What is largest city in Nevada?
32—What is fifth letter of Hebrew alphabet?
33—Ferrous sulphate is used in making what?
34—An obnoxious growth is what?
35—What is a woman's marriage portion?
36—What leather is used especially in sporting shoes?
37—Mineral wealth of Wales is chiefly in what?
38—What is an overspreading mass or thing which produces a gloomy effect?
39—What is symbol for aluminum?
40—What is an obstruction formed of floating logs retarding flow of a stream?
41—What is a Siberian and Alaskan outer garment?
42—The hornero is a goat, bird, or toad—which?
43—Female servant is what?
44—What is thin tin plate?
45—Where is Jedburgh?

**Down**

1—What is capital of Wyoming?
2—What is a waterwheel floatboard?
3—What is a county of southeastern Nebraska?
4—Disfigure.
5—Bishop (abbr.).
6—What is a mountain system of South America?
7—What term is applied especially to smaller water streets of Venice?
8—What was name of a town of lower Egypt?
9—What was one of towns of Simeon?
12—Who wrote "Fables in Slang?"
14—What are war vessels belonging to a nation, considered collectively?
15—What do you call cutter in a tool, as in a plane?
16—What French poet and author was born in 1802?
18—What is an East Indian and Australian tree?
19—An amusement or diversion is what?
21—What is any of certain birds of rail family?
22—In what city of Texas is Baylor University?
24—What is any of several weedy plants?
25—Who was author of "Indiana?"
26—Mainland is chief island of what group of islands?
27—A carnation is what?
28—What river of Ireland flows into the Shannon?
30—What is the anise of Scripture?
31—What is a quantity of paper, usually twenty quires?
32—What is a county of western Arkansas?
34—Lake of the —— is partly in Canada and partly in U. S.
35—Who was a son of Mahol?
36—If you were in Homer, La., in what direction would you travel to reach Lake Providence?
37—What is a liquid measure mentioned in Bible?
38—What is a vessel for carrying liquids?
40—What is a box used for storage?
41—What is a light, rhythmical sound?
42—What prefix denotes "twice"?
43—Where is Rolla (abbr.)?

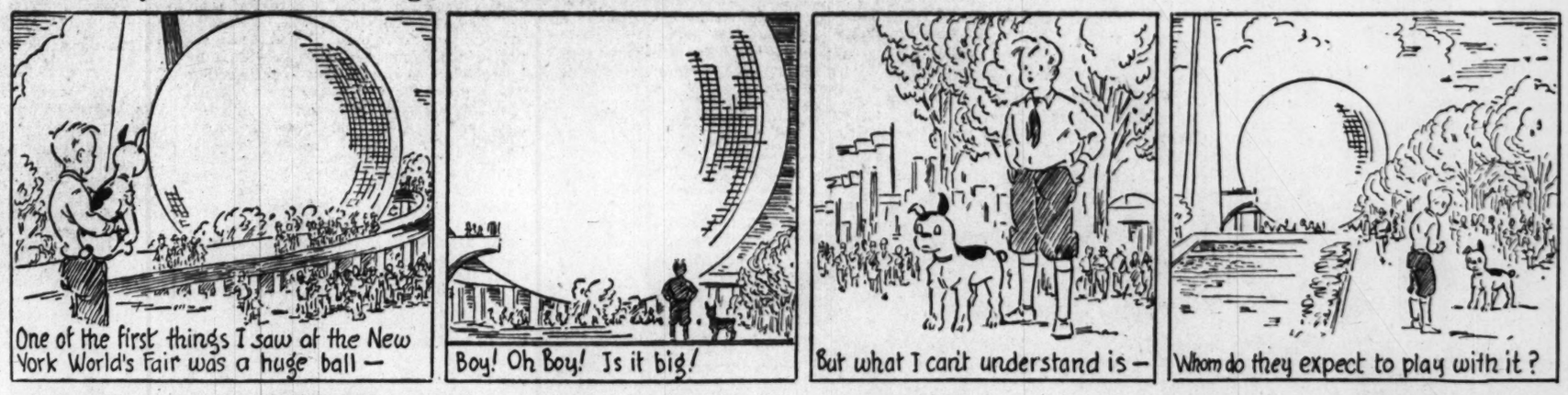
**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Starting the Voyage*

**By Le Pelley**

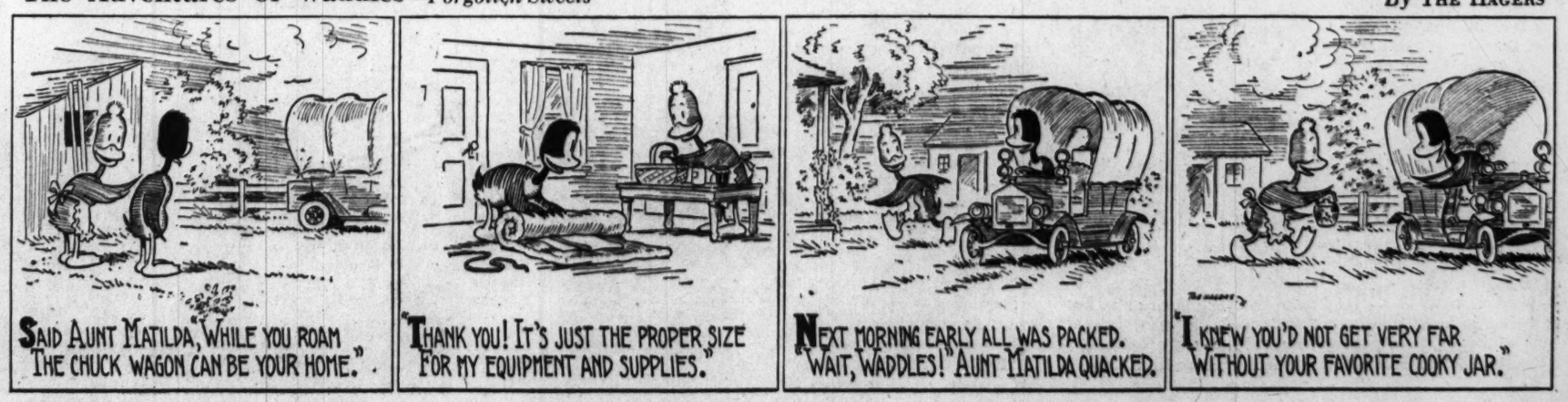
NOT A BOAT TO BE SEEN... AND STICKY COULDN'T GET OUT OF SIGHT GOING UPSTREAM
THEN HE MUST HAVE GONE DOWNSTREAM
WHAT DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD DO ?
GO HOME, GET SOME CLOTHES AND LUNCH — AND FOLLOW HIM IN OUR OWN BOAT
30 MINUTES LATER
HE HAS A HALF HOUR START.... SUPPOSE HE LANDS SOMEWHERE IN THE MEANTIME
HIS BLUE AND WHITE BOAT WOULD MARK THE PLACE
AND INCIDENTALLY I STILL DON'T THINK STICKY TOOK YOUR CUP... I THINK YOU'RE DOING THIS JUST FOR ADVENTURE —
Le Pelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He'll Have to Be Pretty Big!*


One of the first things I saw at the New York World's Fair was a huge ball —
Boy! Oh Boy! Is it big!
But what I can't understand is —
Whom do they expect to play with it?

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Forgotten Sweets*

**By The Hagers**


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "WHILE YOU ROAM THE CHUCK WAGON CAN BE YOUR HOME."
"THANK YOU! IT'S JUST THE PROPER SIZE FOR MY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES."
NEXT MORNING EARLY ALL WAS PACKED. "WAIT, WADDLES!" AUNT MATILDA QUACKED.
"I KNEW YOU'D NOT GET VERY FAR WITHOUT YOUR FAVORITE COOKY JAR."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "Negativity," Not Neutrality

All who want the United States to achieve a positive, peaceful foreign policy must regret the negative, aggression-inviting position in which Congress, in a hurry to adjourn, is leaving the Nation. One effect is to weaken the forces which are seeking to prevent a new act of aggression at a moment when the balancing of diplomatic-military stresses has reached a perilous pitch. Another is to leave no safeguards against involvement in hostilities through American citizens or ships entering war zones.

The fact that personal or partisan considerations largely dictated the result only emphasizes its inadequacy as a statesmanlike and well-considered national policy. The fact that action or lack of action was obtained by log-rolling and committee pigeon-holing rather than after full debate and open vote indicates its failure to represent the purpose of the people. The fact that in event of a crisis Congress itself would almost certainly reverse the position drives home its negative nature. This policy should be called "negativity," not neutrality.

One must hope that it will be changed before it does great damage. If Congress wants to manage foreign policy it must do better than this. It must show that it can provide positive rather than negative measures for keeping the peace or keeping out of war. It adjourns now with its leaders agreed that if a new crisis comes it would have to be immediately recalled to complete the job it has just dropped. And such a crisis is expected by nine-tenths of the closest observers of foreign affairs. Legislation enacted under such circumstances will have no chance of being regarded as neutral.

In fact it might be well for Americans to stop talking about neutrality; for them the word has now become a snare and delusion. It has led too many people to believe that freedom from the world's troubles can be won simply by passing a law. It has sanctioned the export of arms just so long as war has not been officially declared. It has developed a strange attitude which regards the export of arms as immoral or dangerous but not the export of equally vital supplies such as oil. The word has given escapism a sham refuge while hiding the basic issue and delaying a clear-cut, responsible decision.

The present struggle is not over neutrality. In too large a measure it is over presidential prestige. It should be over what the United States can do to keep the peace and keep out of war. No one can object to measures designed to prevent entanglement should war come, but an obsession with "negativity" mislabeled neutrality, should not side-track the primary positive purpose to prevent war.

### Footlighting the Middle Ages

The British theater is beginning to rediscover the Middle Ages. Mr. Nugent Monck, one of England's most famous workers in the intellectual drama, has organized a special society expressly for the purpose of performing the "Ludus Coventriae" in the Maddermarket Theater at Norwich. This is a medieval mystery play. Almost simultaneously a fifteenth-century morality play has been presented by the Oxford University Experimental Theater Club in the horseshoe cloister of Windsor Castle. This play, "The Castell of Perseverance," is said not to have been performed publicly for several hundred years. Some time previously Professor B. Ifor Evans discovered another medieval drama, "Susannah and the Elders," which was produced at a recent Malvern Festival.

There are many reasons why the modern public should manifest such interest in medieval moralities, which, with the passage of time and the progress of learning, became saturated with the religious temper of the Reformation. They are often—even today, in the midst of conditions radically different from those for which they were intended—theatrically very effective; and they mark a definite step in the development of the single unified plot which is the basis of contemporary playwriting.

But there is more to the matter than this. After the Armistice a dissatisfied and cynical world found a corresponding temper in the sophisticated comedy of the Restoration. Today something simpler, more enduring, and more true is being sought, something more in tune with the artless, reverent beauty of these unpretentious early dramas.

### No Relief in Strikes

Public opinion seems to have settled fairly definitively the question of whether there is any right or effectiveness in a strike of WPA relief workers against the largess of the Government. The strike to enforce the demand for the prevailing-wage rule in made work is collapsing and has even operated to deter friendly members of Congress from fostering legislation on the subject lest they appear to be acting under domination of a pressure group. A special Gallup poll indicates that three-fourths of Americans approve of the action taken by Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA commissioner, in laying off the strikers and that opinion even among WPA workers was about evenly divided on the point.

It would be unsatisfactory and unfortunate to let the subject drop there, however. There are inferences to be drawn that America does not approve of strikes in the public employments or of strikes aimed to achieve political ends or to coerce the public. But coming back more specifically to the subject of relief, the WPA strike ought to remind America that there is still need for a fundamental reorganization to provide a more adequate and reasonable kind of relief. There ought to be a basic home relief that would be everywhere available and would not pretend to be normal employment, and there ought separately to be as much public employment as the Government can usefully provide to take up slack in times of unemployment.

Then the prevailing wage naturally should be paid where employees are selected on a basis of competence, but the relief payment made on the basis of need would not pretend to be a wage, and consequently the question of a prevailing wage for "relief work" simply would not arise since that hybrid classification would not exist.

### Alcoholism Increases

Once again, the claim that repeal of prohibition in the United States has decreased heavy drinking and promoted temperance is disproved by facts obtained by impartial investigators. The New England Journal of Medicine, official organ of three State Medical Societies, this week publishes a survey of alcoholic cases at the Haymarket Relief Station of the Boston City Hospital between 1927 and 1936, which shows that the number of cases increased after the repeal of prohibition, and the Journal concludes that alcoholism is today a "major problem in public health."

A growing number of persons, not only physicians, but police officials, traffic safety men, and social workers, are echoing this opinion, from first-hand experience in congested districts and police courts. Even the average man finds little evidence of the increased temperance education that was to follow the legitimizing of drinking, whereas he is assailed on almost every hand by advertising matter by which brewers and distillers aim to increase the total consumption of intoxicants.

It is little wonder that the increased availability of alcoholic beverages, combined with widespread promotion methods, leads to a rise in the number of hospital cases resulting from excessive drinking, such as are now disclosed at Boston City Hospital. Incidentally, it was the excessive drinking which repealists said would be curtailed by the legalization of the liquor traffic. Conditions of this type—unless reduced by the systematic education of individuals in the use of self-control—are certain to arouse popular demand for a tightening up of the laws regulating the trade in intoxicants.

### Harlan County Signs Up

Peace is news in Harlan County, Kentucky. But that hard-bitten coal mining area, scene of years of industrial strife, has been making more peace news in the last year or two than formerly, and the latest event there gives hope of an era of improving relations between the coal-mine operators and the mine workers' union.

In the contract signed as a settlement of the two-months strike in the county, the operators have resisted imposition of the "union shop," and the unions retain the right to strike without forfeiting a penalty. On these points the agreement is not on all fours with that obtained by the United Mine Workers from operators of the remainder of the Appalachian bituminous area, but it is similar enough for practical purposes. May it mark a beginning of genuine, responsible collective bargaining in Harlan County.

### Amending the Labor Board

The more Congress and the public have studied the Wagner Labor Relations Act the more difficult it has appeared to amend without destroying its basic purpose to establish effective collective bargaining. Hence the decision of the House of Representatives to investigate instead the administration of the Act by the National Labor Relations Board. The Board's own recent amendment of its procedure has encouraged the belief that such changes may be more likely to "square up" the position of employer and employee under the Act than changes in the law itself.

It is to be hoped that the House committee will be motivated by that desire alone and not any purpose to annul the act by watering down its administration to the vanishing point. The Labor Board, dealing with new and difficult questions, has been upheld in most of its decisions by the courts. It should not be injured by any investigation which seeks truly to amend, not to destroy.

## The Bookshelf

### *Mahan's Influence on History*

Capt. W. D. Puleston's biography of MAHAN (New Haven: Yale University Press. $4), author of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," offers striking testimony to the influence of Mahan upon sea power. That this famous book was written by an imperialist for imperialists is generally recognized by this time.

Captain Puleston shows how Mahan's preparation for his lectures at the Naval War College gradually developed in him an aggressive philosophy which exalted naval power as an implement of diplomatic force. Mahan frankly admitted that up to 1885 he was "traditionally an anti-imperialist; but by 1890 the study of the influence of sea power and its kindred expansive activities upon the destinies of nations, had converted me."

In 1885, Captain Puleston explains, Mahan had dreaded American colonies because he thought their maintenance would require large military establishments and a strong central administration, and would destroy free government. A year or so of study in the New York Public Library, poring over the histories of Europe, particularly of the British Government and Empire, gradually made him what his biographer calls the "apostle of expansion."

Thus, in time, he was to drum into his classes at Newport his conviction that sea power was based on a powerful navy and a small standing army. He argued that these two institutions did not produce domestic oppression. And so, naturally, he came to believe that the British Empire had benefited its subjects and had increased the general welfare of the world. He thought America was qualified to do as much for itself and the world!

* * *

Mahan's keen interpretation gave history a third dimension. Out of the chaos and confusion of the wars fought by England, France, Holland, and Spain for control of the seas, Mahan wove a plausible pattern of cause and effect never before grasped by students of history. He had a knack of rising above the pedantic vein at times, too, as when he summed up the ascendency of British sea power over Napoleonic land power with the statement that the war "nearly ruined Great Britain, but entirely ruined France."

It is easy to see why England lionized the American naval prophet who went unsung at home for some time after Cambridge and Oxford honored him, and a British statesman proposed to make him an honorary admiral in the Royal Navy. It is a tribute to Mahan's genuine selflessness that he discreetly refused the honor.

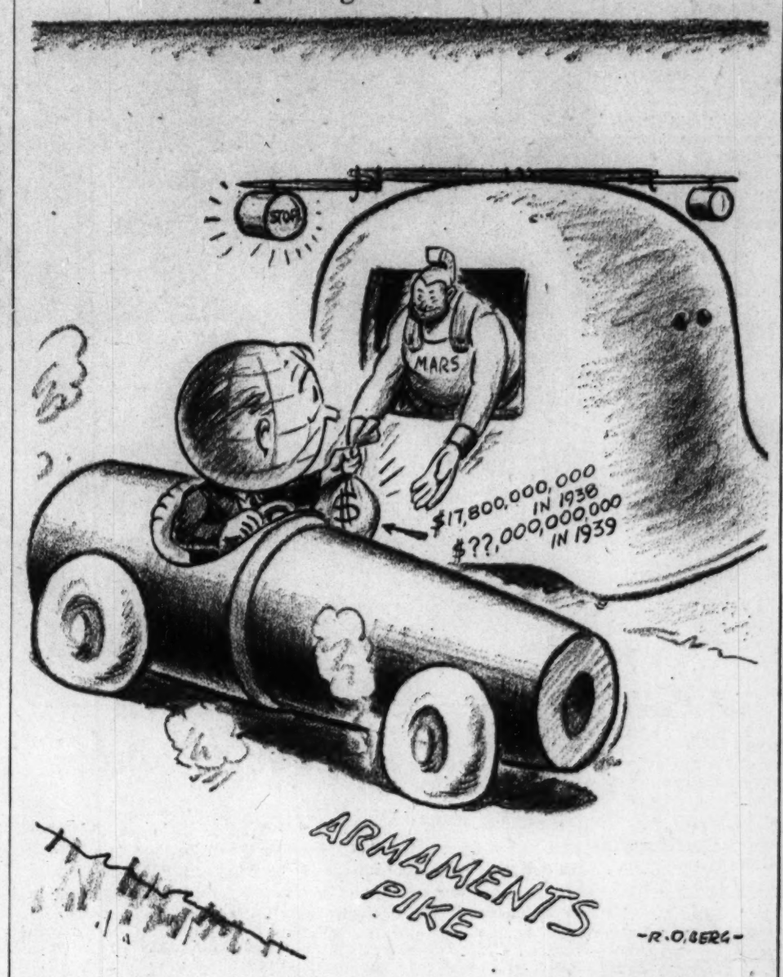
At a dinner given for Mahan, the captain of H. M. S. Edgar spoke appreciatively of Mahan's writings, saying they had come in the nick of time: "We owe to them the £3,000,000 just voted for the increase of the Navy." One of the Rothschilds held Mahan responsible for the "increased taxation" in Britain. Kaiser Wilhelm went overboard for Mahan and his sea power treatise. "It is on board all my ships," the empire dreamer boasted, "and constantly quoted by my captains and officers."

* * *

Captain Puleston stresses the irony in the fact that though the study was designed mainly for American interests, Mahan's books were slow to catch on in the United States. That they did eventually was due largely to the contacts Captain Mahan made with the editors of Forum, the Atlantic and Harper's. His supplementary writings through the nineties, pumping for an Isthmian waterway, his likening of the Caribbean strategy to that of the Mediterranean and the Suez, all gave cohesive direction to the expansionist aims of such public leaders as Roosevelt and Lodge.

The emphasis Mahan placed on the influence of sea power upon history gave impetus to European rivalries that eventually ignited in 1914. But it would be wrong to blame Mahan's philosophy of sea force for the outbreak. Rather was it the misapplication of Mahan among the chancelleries of Europe which spurred on disaster. Mahan's analysis of history merely emphasized the importance of sea power. The weakness was not in Mahan's thesis but in his readers. His work should have been read as a warning. Instead, it was taken as an invitation. These times could do with a Mahan—one who could interpret the future effects of the quest for world power, as profoundly as Mahan interpreted past ones. H. T.

### Speaking of Toll Roads!




## New Wings to Northern Midnight

There's something new under the sun, or at least under the midnight sun of Norway. Sixty-nine years ago the first air trip to Norway was made, quite unintentionally, by French balloonists escaping the siege of Paris and going whither the wind drove them, but the first direct passenger service by air was opened only this year. On and from June 1, 1939, an ordinary traveler could leave Amsterdam just before noon and reach the Polar Circle a few minutes after noon on the following day. The second night he could watch the sun bowl along the northern horizon from yesterday into tomorrow at any one of various halts far within the realm of Undimmed Day. Twenty-seven hours after the motored wings of Holland had lifted him above the green-and-silver pattern of the Lowlands the motored wings of Norway would have lowered him to a fjord-drome in the Lofoten Islands at about the seventieth parallel of latitude, despite the fact that nearly half of those hours had been devoted to an overnight halt in Norway's maritime metropolis of Bergen.

The opening of the brand-new line from Amsterdam to Kristiansand, connecting with the line to Bergen and the very far north, has been an instant and outstanding success in a year when travel is suffering from unnecessary jitters in almost all countries of Europe. It has enabled the hasty visitor from overseas or overchannel to see one of the major items starred on his calendar of dreams. To tourists on holiday in Europe the Midnight Sun has become, in 1939, a week-end attraction to be added without upsetting other well-laid plans.

* * *

Sixteen-passenger Norwegian planes, tying their services to those of Holland, now carry on and up to Trondheim, marvelous cathedral city of the north; to Bodö just above the Polar Circle; to Svolvaer, heart of the cod grounds of northern waters; to Narvik, the vastly busy ore port which receives a thousand carloads of Swedish ore every day and transports it to the smelting furnaces of the world; and so to Tromsö, the line's present terminus.

Tromsö is a thriving city on the ridge-pole of the world, the jumping-off place for polar "traffic," an important observatory point for the Aurora Borealis and all northern phenomena, the seat of a fascinating Arctic Museum. It makes its living from Arctic products such as furs and seal oil. One hears much more about Hammerfest because it is a trifle farther to the north and thus the most northerly town in the world, but Hammerfest is merely an overgrown fishing village and Tromsö is a real city on the latitude of Baffin's Bay.

To the fjord towns and villages north and east of Tromsö the planes now push on only as fast mail carriers, but passenger service may likely be extended next year to Kirkenes, the farthest tip of Norway where the country abuts on the Finnish "corridor."

* * *

This remarkable Arctic door to Finland is already open (and not only in Bright Summer but in Dark Winter) to those who come by boat to Kirkenes. The midnight sun is the sun of Finland too, and the sun of Sweden, both countries being sometimes irked at their sister land's appropriation of it as an advertising slogan, but Norway seems actually to have a vested right to the big show piece and to allow its neighbors the enjoyment of it only as a special courtesy. The map of Norway wraps itself over that of Sweden like a blanket of boreal beauty, and even squeezes northern Finland into a corridor only a few miles wide between herself and the immeasurable spaces of Arctic Russia.

I am writing in Tromsö where the plane (from Amsterdam and way stations) "came to fjord." By connecting boat I can be in Hammerfest early tomorrow morning. A few hours later I can climb the North Cape, and day after tomorrow I can enter the Finnish corridor. But it seems a straining of realities to talk of days, since they have ceased to have meaning up here where there is no night, and where a thousand glories challenge the stodgy traditions of sleep. One treasures every minute and every sixtieth part of a minute grudging to go indoors for meals, declining to cumber one's attention with a book or magazine, above all refusing point blank to look even at the headlines of today's complex news. It is pleasant to know that the wings man has made can now prolong this stay to the very day before the office calls or the liner's whistle blows.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Byfield's Fulling Mill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the article in the Monitor describing the woolen mill started in Maine about the year 1790 I thought some data I have regarding the woolen industry in the United States might be pertinent.

A fulling mill was started in Byfield, Mass., in 1643. I suppose the colonists at that time very likely spun and wove their own wool, but for many years this mill produced blankets. I am of the impression this mill was still in operation as late as 1920, although the last exact knowledge I have of it is of 1900 when I was sent there to make some machinery repairs.

The mill was built by John Pearson of Rowley, Mass., passed to his son Benjamin and I believe was owned by that family for about two hundred years.

Toledo, Ohio ALFRED PEARSON

### "Silence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel I must express my gratitude for the recent editorial "Silence" in the Monitor. It fed my soul in so many ways, and I am utterly grateful for it.

"Silence broken can be a lovely thing"—and to the list the writer gave—I mentally added—the silence of a moon-drenched night broken by the stream of melody of the mocking bird. That comes into my experience through many nights, and never ceases to be a new and fresh experience.

Thank you for "Silence." I. W.
Los Angeles, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe that the editorial "Silence" of a few days ago is one of the most beautiful compositions which it has ever been my pleasure to read. J. W. W.
Oakmont, Pa.

### "New Motif"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not have a new motif in the next political campaign? Let us be against crime or sin for a change. There are enough people who are not cynical about the necessity of an alliance between politicians and gamblers or other law breakers and who feel that we ought to do something to clean up the courts and send the crooks to jail. Here in Michigan we have a Governor who is a prayerful man and who is not ashamed of it. And the people have quit apologizing and now are beginning to be proud of it. With two Michigan boys, Dewey and Murphy, competing for the Presidency on the basis of convicting evil doers we would have something new in political action.

Eagle Harbor, Mich. HOMER GUCK

## The Wide Horizon

### Danzig—a French View

By William Henry Chamberlin

PARIS

The question—whether to fight for Danzig—has been canvassed with much heat in the French press and among Frenchmen who are interested in foreign politics after the publication of an article entitled "Negotiate for Danzig," by Marcel Déat, member of a small parliamentary group which split off from the French Socialist Party some years ago. M. Déat had raised a similar storm in May when he published an article entitled, "Die for Danzig?" implying that the answer would be in the negative.

Suggesting that it would be more intelligent and more profitable to open negotiations than to open fire, M. Déat declared that two businessmen could settle the dispute over Danzig in fifteen minutes, by accepting two incontestable facts: that the city is German by nationality and that it is dependent on Polish trade. He outlined Hitler's probable strategy in the Danzig question: To allow the city to declare its annexation to Germany from within, simultaneously promising to guaranty Poland's economic interests.

If the Poles should send troops into Danzig under these conditions Poland, according to M. Déat, would "figure as an aggressor." As Hitler would not directly attack France the French Parliament would have to be summoned to deliberate on the issue of declaring war on Germany. M. Déat suggests that it is doubtful how this deliberation would end. Even if the decision should be for war and the war should end victoriously M. Déat believes that France would be "crushed beneath its laurels."

* * *

As might have been anticipated this article let loose a storm of critical discussion. The bellicose Communist organ "L'Humanité" (whatever question there may be about Stalin's own intention to fight, there cannot be the slightest doubt about the Communist desire to see France and England fight) links Déat's name with that of the German Nazi agent, Herr Otto Abetz, who was recently requested to leave France. The fiery M. Henri de Kerillis, one of the foremost journalistic figures in the anti-Hitler crusade, declares that Déat is more dangerous than Abetz and suggests that, if "Papa Clemenceau" were only here, M. Déat would already be behind the bars.

Apart from personal polemics of this kind the question whether Danzig is worth fighting for raises wider issues which are of considerable interest not only in France, but in other countries. If Danzig were an isolated question there would probably be little doubt that any peaceful solution would be preferable to a war, with the probable loss of millions of lives. But M. Déat's critics maintain that it is not an isolated question, that its settlement along the lines which Hitler desires would in no way improve the chances of permanent peace, but would merely place the axis powers in a more favorable position for their next forward thrust, backed by threats. As M. de Kerillis writes in his downright style:

> M. Déat cunningly isolates the problem of Danzig. In reading him one would believe that there are no other problems in the world, that the German and Italian "vital space" ends on the docks of the Baltic port; that no one thinks of our colonies, of Tunis, of Corsica, of Strasbourg, of Ukrainia and that if one would capitulate to Hitler on Danzig peace would miraculously descend on the earth.

The critics of M. Déat also pounced with delight on an article which recently appeared in the Italian newspaper Resto del Carlino, which sets the following very high Italian price for "a long period of constructive peace":

> Italy must have Tunis, Djibouti, Suez. Italian lands, such as Malta, must become Italian. Spanish territories, such as Gibraltar, must become Spanish. Only so will the Mediterranean become a free sea, and we can then guarantee free passage in this sea to the British.

As a French newspaper acidly commented:

> In other words, if you wish to be certain to be able to pass, first deliver us all the keys and the gates.

* * *

Despite the relative lull in the Danzig situation which followed the minor war scare of July 1, there is as yet no indication that Germany and Italy (the latter not directly interested at all in the fate of the Baltic port) would be prepared to offer guaranties of general pacification in exchange for a peaceful return of the Free City to Germany.

So the question whether Danzig is worth fighting for is more complicated than it might appear at first sight. It is still unfortunately possible that a general conflict may break out over the German demand for the return of this city and Polish unwillingness to forego its treaty rights and, what is perhaps most important of all, to permit the remilitarization of this strategic port at the mouth of the Vistula. But the war would not, in any exclusive sense, be a war over Danzig, any more than the World War was primarily a war over Serbia, even though the shots fired at Sarajevo served as the signal for this international disaster.

Any future war, like the World War, would be the result of a vast complex of causes. Danzig, like Sarajevo, would be the occasion, not the cause.